HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BENZOLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
26, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Oct.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3980	500	T. F. Creer	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6959	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5948	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. S. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crowe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. S. Parfitt, R.N.R.	1894. 6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	1748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crowe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. S. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

12th Oct.	1st Nov.	13th Dec.
15th Nov.	29th Nov.	27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUEHEM	G. Wallusch	1,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

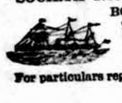
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	330	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,305	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,389	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 15th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,951 tons, on the 12th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

FOR DUNKIRK AND LONDON.

THE Screw-steamer SKERRYVORE, 3,371 tons register. Steamer has good Accommodation and is Lit with Electric light. Will leave Bombay about 14th Instant. Passage Rs. 300. Apply on board the Steamer in VICTORIA DOCK, or to EDDIE, Dubash, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAMP FURNITURE.

NEW STOCK FOR THE COMING SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Government Regulation BED	24 0	27 0
Portable Camp Bedstead, strong and light, Length when folded 3ft. 3in., weight 16½lbs	18 8	21 0
Iron Frame Camp Bedstead, folding	19 0	21 8
Military Camp Bedstead, Wooden Frame, folding into carpet bag, from 18lbs	22 0	25 0
PARAGON CAMP FURNITURE, constructed on an entirely NEW PRINCIPLE. Parts interchangeable, open and close with ONE MOVEMENT, made in pitch pine—		
PARAGON CAMP BEDSTEAD, size closed 30in. by 8in., weight 26lbs.	25 0	28 0
PARAGON CAMP TABLE, 36in. by 3½in., 12lbs	17 8	19 8
PARAGON CHAIRS AND STOOLS, ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS	8 8 to 13 8	9 8 to 15 0

FOLDING CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ARTISTIC DESIGNS, INDIA RUBBER BATHS, BASINS, AND PAILS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GORGINA has never been known to fail in the cure of Ringworm and Dhobie's Itch, and has been found most efficacious in nearly every Skin Affection. Price, As. 8.
Special Terms to Merchants on Application to the Sole Manufacturers—
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DeNEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:

BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY

PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—

MR. STANLEY OAKES.

13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER

ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, Treacher & Co.; F. W. Madon & Co.; Phillips & Co. Poona, Treacher & Co. Allahabad, Lyell & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, Ball, Hobson & Co.; Rangoon, De Souza & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN St., LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba," and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M. in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF WHARFAGE AT KEAMARI.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) Earnest money, will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 26th October, 1893, for the execution of the following local works in connection with the new Ship-wharf at Keamari:—

1. Driving 128 timber piles, 12" to 14" diameter.
2. Screwing 367 iron piles, 5 to 6 in. diameter; approximate weight of piles and screws, 680 tons.
3. Erecting iron work in pile bracing and superstructure of wharf, consisting of wrot-iron and steel girders; approximate weight, 1,280 tons.
4. Fixing and tarring timber curbs, fenders, wales, and shotings; approximate quantity, 8,200 cubic feet.
5. Flooring deck of wharf (labor and tar only) with 5-inch planking; approximate area 107,071 square feet.

Further particulars, including specification, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Undersigned's Office, on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.
The Trustees do not guarantee the acceptance of the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C. E.
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 2nd October, 1893.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TWO ASSISTANT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, WANTED. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, accustomed to Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon work. Applicants should submit Copies of testimonials by the 18th instant; they should also furnish full particulars of experience and state the Salary expected.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 6th October, 1893.

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

WATCHES,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

GOLD AND SILVER,

BY JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the place of Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Esq., C. S. I., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 12th October, 1893, to Monday, the 23rd October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of ASIYA, Taluka Devgadh, Zilla Ratnagiri, Hindoo, Deceased.

VENAYEK RAMCHANDRA RAJADHYAKSHYA, the Surviving Executor, according to the tenor of the Will..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 5th Day of October, 1893.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER PREMJEE KARA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

HUNSRAJ SOMJEE, CHUTOORBHOOJ MORARJEE and JUMNADAS NURSI KHATAO, Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased..........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 4th Day of October, 1893.

MESSRS. BHAISHUNKER and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows respectively, has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruikshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per Copy between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Any person whose name has been omitted, or who claims to have his name inserted in the said list or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the list in which his name appears or who wants to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, association, or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st Day of NOVEMBER, 1893, in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, respectively, of the aforesaid section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of four lots of ASHES, now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot, and Parel Loco. Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender

ALFRED KING,
General Store-keeper.
General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that RANCHORDAS VALABHOY has Contracted TO SELL the undermentioned immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 761, and Street Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31, situate at Mombadavi Tank Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the house of Jagmahandas Vundravandas, on the West by the house of Naginchund Capurchand, on the North by the Mombadavi Tank Road, on the South by a sweeper's passage.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, gift, sale, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived. Dated this 9th October, 1893.

BHAISHANKAR & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th October next, for supply of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tender forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors, whose current year's deposit will suffice, a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 30th September, 1893.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

NOVELTY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services:—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Re. 1. Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

A CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

CONNAUGHT CLUB, COLABA,

ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER,

In Aid of the CHOIR and GENERAL FUNDS of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

PROGRAMME:

Plantation Song.	De ring-tail'd Coon	Drum Major Dunbar and Chorus.
Solo	The Bee and the Song.	Miss Dumayne.
Duet	The Larboard Watch.	Corpl. Carey. Lce-Corpl Flintoff.
Violin Solo	La Dame Blanche	Surg-Capt. Cleveland.
Solo	Mary is masked on me.	Mr. Strong.
Part Song	The three Chafers	Pte. Hewison. Pte. Brooker. Gr. Pooley. Lce-Corpl. Flintoff.
Solo	Wi' a hundred pipers an' a'.	Mr. Marshall Reid.
Solo	Serenata (Braga) / Violin Obligato	Mrs. Stanley Smith / Surg-Capt Cleveland
Solo	The Dear Home Land.	Mr. Andersen Clarke.
Plantation Song.	De Ole Banjo	Drum Major Dunbar and Chorus.
Solo	Needles and Pins	Miss Dumayne.
Violin Solo	La Paloma	Surg-Capt Cleveland.
Solo	Kathleen Mavourneer.	Mrs. Stanley Smith.
Solo	Where did you get that Hat	Mr. Strong.
Chinese	National Anthem	Chorus.

To be followed by the FARCE, entitled "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

Tickets, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Doors Open at 8-30 p.m.; to Commence at 9 p.m.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

---

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explains the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficieny of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South. Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and

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DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.

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PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	2[illegible] 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India

IS THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY

THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)

II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)

III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0	" 25	"
Rs. 16 4 0	" 30	"
Rs. 21 1 0	" 35	"
Rs. 29 0 0	" 40	"

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892..........	Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date	Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.......... £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194-6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied

By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

of the

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY

obtainable in India.

ASSETS.

Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	(1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commer'ial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhape Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87
...apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar ... Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	940
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	4
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Lyon & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 uo
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	60	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	200	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	6,900	25	25		19½
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akoar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
					1050
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	2'5xd
					210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,365
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	113¾
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110xd
Khangaum	210	450	450	32½	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	560
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	140
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	210xd
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	1050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	30	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	807½
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 / Rs. 1	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 40	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4	"
Do. do. new	"	25-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Drawees	"	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	93-4	
Do. 17½ do.	"	93-8	
...olas Dollars	"	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200	"
5-Francs	"	310	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports and Golf Scratch Match.
Music at the Gymkhana Sports, at 3 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Robert McCann will deliver a lecture at the rooms to-night, at 8-30. Subject: "Y. M. C. A. Viguettes," to be illustrated with lantern views.

FELL IN A FIT.—Peera Hira, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, was, at 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, sitting on the parapet wall, at the head of the Apollo Bunder, when he was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell into the sea. A cry was raised, and a boatman, named Abdool Rahiman Shaikally, immediately jumped in, and brought Peera safe on shore. Peera was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated sent home.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Bombay Gymkhana Sports, this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m.:—

Grand March	Triumphal	Sims
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solomon
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Dance	Arabian	Sarawolski
Fantasia	Hibernian Bouquet	Kappey
Galop	Champaign	Schirbel

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the maintenance of the schools, started in Salsette and Bassein, and at Thana, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association. His Highness the Raja of Mudhol, Rs. 10; Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., Rs. 10; Mr. E. L. Caffell, C.S., and Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo of Aden, each Rs. 5; his Highness the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 3; Mrs. K. M. Heeramaneck, Rs. 2; Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, Re. 1;—total Rs. 56.

BURGLARY AT GUNPOWDER ROAD.—Jamsetji Furdoonji a time-keeper in the Mazagon Mill and residing at Gunpowder Road, has made a report to the police, that during his absence at the For, on Saturday evening, between the hours of 6 and 10 p. m., someone entered his house by wrenching the lock off the door, and stole two currency notes for Rs. 50 each, two for Rs. 5 each, and eighty-eight shares of the different mills, from a cupboard, which appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key. The complainant does not know the numbers of the notes and shares, nor does he suspect any one in connection with the theft.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY NEPHEW.—Goolam Ali Jeevaji, a dealer in little wares, keeping his shop, in Khokha Bazaar, has made a report to the police, that his nephew Abdool Hoosain, aged thirty years, was, on the 29th ultimo, entrusted by his master with Rs. 1,175, to make over to the complainant, but instead of doing so Abdoola kept the money with himself and absconded out of Bombay. On Sunday last, the complainant was informed by a telegram that the accused with another Borah had arrived at Palanpore. On receipt of the information a telegram was sent to the Political Agent at Palanpore to detain the accused and his friend, pending a warrant from Bombay.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday afternoon during the absence of Syed Abdoola Zoobabi, a grain-merchant, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, his Punjabee servant, named Abdoola, whom he had engaged only a fortnight ago, absconded from Bombay, after committing theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, ten Austrian dollars for Rs. 2 each, nineteen Orlean dollars for Rs. 2 each, one bag containing three sovereigns and several other coins of the collective value of Rs. 331. The complainant does not know the number of the notes, nor does he know anything about the servant, beyond that he brought him from a musjid, at the Chuckla, fifteen days ago, and employed him under his service.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Hindoo lad, named Peeraji Bhimaji, was charged at the instance of Constable Good, before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 6-14-6 belonging to one Govindrao Sitaram, a clerk in the Salt and Revenue Department, residing at Matoonga. At 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, the complainant went to the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to see the performance, and while he was purchasing some tickets at the ticket office, the accused, taking advantage of the crowd that had collected there, thrust his hand into the complainant's pocket, removed the purse, and absconded. The complainant, seeing the accused running away with his purse, immediately followed him, and had him arrested. The accused, who had previously been in the Reformatory for four years, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for two years.

DEFILING A HINDOO TEMPLE AT NARELWADY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Moroji Cassinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Moosa Isah and five other Mahomedans stood charged with rioting, destroying, and damaging a place of worship and committing dacoity and theft by having, conjointly with others, robbed Lumba Lakhmaji, the custodian of a Hindoo temple, at Narelwady, of one silver idol, one silver umbrella, one copper lamp and one lock, of the collective value of Rs. 109-8, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Sanjana and Mr. Bhalkhandi defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording some further evidence, convicted the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 on charges of rioting and defiling the temple, and sentenced them to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for ten months each. The accused No. 5, who was totally blind of one eye, was sentenced to an accumulated term of one month's simple imprisonment, while the accused No. 4 was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

A DISHONEST WATCH-REPAIRER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Khursedjee Jamaspjee was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with criminal breach of trust in respect of four watches, valued at Rs. 57, belonging to three different persons, namely, Kurreem Bavamian, D. G. Dennis, and Cooverjee Khurshedjee. The accused was a watch-repairer. The complainants entrusted him with their watches to repair. Instead of returning the watches to the complainants the accused pledged them with two Marwarees. The complainants demanded the watches, but as the accused failed to return the same the complainants reported the matter to the police, who made inquiries and recovered the watches from the Marwarees. The accused, in his defence, stated that he was ill and having no money wherewith to defray the expenses he was compelled through necessity to pledge the watches, which he intended to redeem and return to the complainants. The accused admitted that he was once convicted and sentenced to two years, rigorous imprisonment for burglary. The magistrate convicted the accused on three charges laid against him and sentenced him to an accumulated term of two years imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRL'S MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.—Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak has just published a brief summary of the operations of the above fund. About six months ago an association was formed, of which the active members are Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. N. M. Katrak, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. S. B. Katrak, and others who have devoted their earnest attention to framing certain rules to guide them in providing means to enable the daughters of poor Parsee parents to get them married. The rules and regulations having been freely promulgated among the members of the Parsee community, large numbers of anxious girls have enrolled themselves as members, and already (end of June) 2,690 young ladies had availed themselves of this boon, and up to the end of September the number had gone up to 3,000. There are four classes formed according to the age of the girls who enter the society, and the youngest of them have to pay each two annas and the oldest eight annas on the marriage of any one of the members. The entrance fees vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to the age of the members, the youngest paying the least. These fees already amount to Rs. 8,583-6-7. Since the establishment of this association about six months ago, thirteen girls have availed themselves of this privilege and got married, the wedding expenses having been defrayed by the society varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 in each case. On a rough estimate, there are about ten thousand girls and unmarried women in the Parsee community, in Bombay, which numbers 48,000 souls—men, women, and children. The funds are safely invested in Government paper and are in the hands of responsible trustees, the treasurer being the well-known Parsee merchant, Mr. Shapoorji B. Katrak, who is exerting himself to promote the laudable object of this useful union. As the number of associates increase, the funds will necessarily be augmented, and the marriage expenses will in proportion be more decently defrayed. The active members deserve the greatest sympathy of all true Zoroastrians for having launched this society into existence and usefulness.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR AN ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

PESTONJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY VS. THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff claimed from the defendant company Rs. 3,00,000 as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and then in the Sessions of the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Syani, appeared for the defendant company.

The plaintiff stated that on the 30th May 1890, the defendants by their secretary, Mr. James Halliday Symington, falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the town of Bombay, and laid an information charging the plaintiff with cheating, and upon such charge procured the Magistrate to grant his warrant for apprehending the plaintiff and bringing him before the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law. The defendants caused the plaintiff, under and by virtue of the warrant, to be arrested and brought before the Magistrate, who released him on bail, and then the defendants procured the Magistrate to remand the plaintiff on bail from time to time, and ultimately to commit the plaintiff for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The defendants also falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, continued the prosecution of the plaintiff at the Sessions Court, when the plaintiff was, on the 17th September 1890, acquitted of the charge and was discharged. By reason of the prosecutions, the plaintiff had been very greatly injured in his reputation and business and suffered pain of body and mind and was prevented from attending to his business, and had to incur expense in defending himself from the charge, and in obtaining his acquittal and discharge, and the plaintiff accordingly claimed as damages the sum of Rs. 3,00,000.

The defendants denied that they appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and laid an information against the plaintiff. They also denied that Mr. J. H. Symington was their agent in the laying of the information as alleged. The defendans without prejudice to the defences mentioned above, denied that Mr. Symington, falsely and maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and laid an information against the plaintiff. They also denied that they caused the plaintiff to be arrested and brought before the Magistrate and procured him to remand the plaintiff from time to time on bail and to commit the plaintiff for trial. They further denied that they falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause continued the prosecution of the plaintiff at the Sessions Court. They said that they were a company registered in England, and did not know of the information laid in the Police Court by Mr. J. H. Symington until they obtained intelligence thereof by post from him. From communications made to them by Mr. Symington, they bona fide believed, and had reasonable and probable cause for believing, that the plaintiff was guilty of the charge of cheating preferred against him by Mr. Synmington, and the defendants believed and still believe, that Mr. Symington had reasonable and probable cause for believing that the plaintiff was guilty of the charge of cheating. The defendants denied that the plaintiff had sustained the damages alleged. They believed that the plaintiff must have incurred some legal expenses in the course of his trial, but they denied that they were liable to pay the same to the plaintiff. The defendants said they would rely on the proceedings in the Police and High Court in the matter of the plaintiff's trial, and on all communications made to them by Mr. Symington and on all communications made to him by any persons whatsoever, which might, and did influence the defendants or Mr. Symington in believing that the plaintiff was guilty of the charge of cheating preferred against him. The defendants admitted that the plaintiff was acquitted.

Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, the complainant, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said that he carried on business in partnership as ship chandlers since 1883. In 1889, he carried on the business in Apollo Street. He had a shop in Apollo Street and another in Bhaji Palla Street, and had four godowns in different parts of the town. His shop in Apollo Street was insured with the defendants in 1889, and it was the just policy with the company. Between this and the time the fire in the Apollo Street took place he had effected another policy with the defendants. On the 11th November, 1889, his premises in the Apollo Street was burnt by fire, and on the following day he sent a claim on the defendants. He sent his books to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, public accountants and auditors, at the direction of Mr. Symington. He had made a claim for salvage, but ultimately it was abandoned on the understanding of the defendants paying him Rs. 40,000 in three days. The next thing he heard from Mr. Symington was a call for him to his (Mr. Symington's) office to receive the sum by a cheque. On the morning of the 13th he went to Mr. Symington's office. Before that the salvage had been sold which realized about Rs. 5,000 and it was retained by the company. When he went to the office Mr. Symington placed before him a document, a receipt, and a cheque for his signature. On asking him what the documents were about, Mr. Symington said they were formal documents. He then signed the documents, but he had no suspicion that he was signing what was untrue. At the time of the fire, he had goods in other docks excepting the Prince's Dock godown. Besides the defendants he had insurances with other offices. Mr. Symington knew that he had goods in other godowns. He knew them as he used to come to his new godown, which was next to his shop, and which was burnt is the fire. There was no secret about his godown or the goods in them. He was arrested on an information laid by Mr. Symington, and a search warrant was issued and his premises were searched. He was released on bail on his surrendering to the Court. After a dozen hearing, he was committed to take his trial at the Sessions. The trial lasted two days and he was unanimously acquitted by the jury. The cost for defence in both the courts amounted to Rs. 6,500. The sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was made up by auditing his accounts for loss of business. He estimated his loss in business at two lakhs of rupees. He also suffered on account of the prosecution in respect, and in body and mind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the plaintiff said that he had studied as far as the sixth standard in an English school. He claimed at first Rs. 60,000 from the defendants. He had based the amount on the policy. He then thought he had two policies with the defendants for the goods insured. He lodged his books at once with Messrs. Lidbetter and Young. He did not lodge them for five or six days as they were among the debris of the fire. There was no correspondence about the lodging of the books. All his books and documents were not destroyed. His books were submitted to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, who continued to examine them. At first two of the invoice books were submitted to them. At that time the sales books had not been produced. The sales books had been removed to his new godowns. He did not submit all the books as they were not then asked for. The reason witness did not submit all the books was that they were not asked for. Only the two invoice books were asked for, and he submitted them. Witness remembered being told of a letter received from Mr. Symington, in which all the books were asked for. They were then in his custody. Witness when he handed over the invoice books, did not tell Lidbetter and Young that he had other books in his possession.

Did you tell them that you had other books in your possession?—No.

Did you ask that the inspection of your books should be taken in your presence?—No, I don't remember.

Were you anxious that the inspection should be taken in your presence?—I was not particular about it.

Did you not ask that your clerk should be present if your books were taken to Lidbetter and Young's office and inspected there?—I don't remember.

Mr. Russell produced a letter to show that such demand was made.

You told Mr. Symington that your goods in the Apollo street shop were worth over Rs. 80,000?—Yes.

And you also wrote a letter to the papers to that effect?—Yes.

When you submitted your claim to the company, you valued your goods at full prices?—Yes, except three or four articles.

Was this (shewn) the list, you sent in?—Yes.

Were the sale books also produced before Lidbetter and Young?—Yes.

The invoice books were compared with the sale books?—Yes. Any goods in the invoice books that were sold were not claimed for.

You told Lidbetter and Young that you had certain goods at the Prince's Dock?—Yes.

Did they ask you if you had any newly arrived goods at the Princes Dock?—They never asked me. I did not tell Mr. Symington that I had other goods in other godowns.

Then the examination by Lidbetter and Young was useless if you had other goods in other godowns?—I don't know. In my claim a sum of £650 was entered for miscellaneous goods, and it was allowed.

Was not the surplus included in that sum?—No.

How did Lidbetter and Young treat these surpluses?—I don't know.

Never heard?—No.

In some cases, the amounts claimed exceeded the differences between the invoice and sale prices—If the invoice was for 20 articles, and there were only eight in the shop, I claimed for the remaining twelve. The item of £650 odd was not intended to meet cases such as that. In December Mr. Symington did not decline to entertain my claim. Some of the goods had been on the shop for two years, not over two years. In three or four cases the voice values were disallowed by Lidbetter and Young. In December, I never saw or spoke to Mr. Symington.

He was present at the salvage sale?—Yes I don't remember.

You say yes, and at the same time that you don't remember?—I dont know if he was present at the salvage sale. He never asked me if I had other godowns. On the 12th December, when I went to him, he placed there documents before me. I at once signed the receipt. He asked me to sign the declaration and other documents. The declaration was not written out in my presence. I read it, but I did not know the proper meaning of the contents. I understood the words that, at the time of the fire, I had no goods except at the shop in Apollo Street, and that I had no insurance except on the Queen Insurance Company. Only my invoice books are in English: the rest are in Gujarati. I did not thank the declaration to be an important dscument, but I wanted to show it to my solicitors. He asked me not to take it to my solicitors because it was an important document. He asked me to sign it, I knew it to be relating to the policy for Rs. 40,000.

If you had other goods, in other godowns your claim would have been investigated on a wrong basis?—I don't know. I did not understand.

Why did you not tell Mr. Symington that you had othes goods in other godowns and other insurances?—I was not not asked, and I did not tell him. I had four godowns and two insurances. I did not know I had signed a false declaration until I was prosecuted I did not understand the declaration I had signed, I did not think of the declaration when this (shown) letter was written on my behalf by my solicitors.

You were not actually arrested, but a warrant was issued against you?—Yes, I heard that a warrant was out against me, and I surrendered on the same day, the 30th May. With regard to the declaration, my solicitor, Mr. Craigie, explained to me that I had made a false statement. I then knew that I had done so.

Why did you not tell the company that you had made a false statement?—Because I was already prosecuted. After I was committed, I appealed to the High Court, Appellate Side. It was an appeal to quash the committal, but the application was rejected. The jury who tried me at the Sessions retired for about a quarter of an hour. The day after the fire my sign board in Bhaji Palla street was taken down and placed over the Fort shop. The latter was re-opened the day after the fire, and new goods were placed therein. I had imported some white worsted from Bull, Bevan and Co., and other firms.

After the fire, you withdrew some monies from the National Bank? In what month was that?—In December. I drew out almost all the monies I had, about Rs. 40,000. Nowroji Framjee Mistri was a clerk in my employ. I dismissed him after the fire, repaying him the deposit he had made with me. I paid Mr. Craigie's bill for Rs. 5,600. I paid Mr. Craigie Rs. 100 per day for his attendance at the Police Court. At the time of the fire, I lived at Colaba.

You are now living at Malabar Hill?—Yes, but I pay less rent than I paid at Colaba. I have fewer carriages and horses than I had before the fire. In 1888 my business extended to Rs. 1,50,000 and my net profit was Rs. 90,000. In 1889, my profit was over one lakh of rupees. For the first six months of 1890, my business was over one lakh of rupees, and I made 50 per cent. profit. In 1893, I made Rs. 40,000 profit. The profit on my business is generally 50 per cent.

His Lordship: Nice business to be engaged in(A laugh.)

Witness continued: A clerk named Wittoba calculated my profits from the books.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, witness said that from 1883 to the fire his business was steadily increasing. It had decreased since 1899 owing to the prosecution, and had been decreasing since. Peeple now objected to deal with him. He withdrew the monies from the National Bank for purchasing Government paper. He had no intention of bsconding from Bombay, and he surrendered to the Magistrate on hearing that a warrant was out against him. Witness dismissed Nowrojee Mistri from his employ for small thefts committed by him. Mr. Symington knew that witness had goods in other godowns, and had other policies also. Witness's goods sometimes took a long time to sell. When the declaration was read by him, he understood the words, but not "the meaning."

Other evidence was called, and the Court adjourned until to-day (Tuesday).

CRICKET.

THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

THE following players of the Baronet Cricket Club left Bombay for Indore, last night, by the Jubbulpore mail. They will play the Indore Gymkhana, on the 11th and 12th, Mhow, 13th, 14th, and the Nagar Gymkhana, on the 16th and 17th. N. G. Panthaki, (captain); B. D. Gagrat; D. N. Writer; B. R. Mistry; K. M. Mistry; R. M. Bharucha; D. M. Raja; A. D. Vatcha; N. K. Bharucha; R. D. Ayrton; N. S. Mehta Baxter, scorer; and Daruwalla, umpire.

AN XI. R. I. M. VS. PAREL GYMKHANA.

The following are the score of the above match:—

XI. R. I. M.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt St John, b Barker	0	c Waller, b Barker	9
Lt Beaumont, b Barker	2	c Pennock b Barker	0
Mr J Barucha, b Boarker	0	c Sawyers, b Barker	4
Mr G W Beaumont, c and b Sawyers	5	b Barker	1
Lt Wilson, b Sawyers	2	l-b-w Allison	12
Mr Taylor, c Irving, b Sawyers	1	not out	5
Lt Hewett, b Sawyers	0	b Allison	0
Mr Burjorjee, b Sawyers	1	b Barker	3
Lt Rowland, b Sawyers	7	b Sawyers	0
Mr Manuel, c Carroll, b Barker	0	c and b Barker	0
Mr Smith, not out	0	b Barker	6
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	23	Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Sawyers	38	5	5	6	25	11	1	1
Barker	35	13	1	4	40	17	0	7
Allison	...	...	...	...	15	12	0	2

PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Chiltern, b Beaumont	0	b Beaumont	7
Mr Irving, c Beaumont, b Burjorjee	0	b Beaumont	3
Mr Lillywhite, b Burjorjee	2	run out	4
Mr Allison, c Manuel, b Burjorjee	1	not out	5
Mr Carroll, c Manuel, b Burjorjee	3	b Beaumont	1
Mr Sawyers, not out	13	c and b Burjorjee	1
Mr Barker, b Beaumont	0	b Beaumont	3
Mr Waller, b Burjorjee	5	b Burjorjee	2
Mr Williams, l-b-w B urjorjee	0	did not bat	
Mr Martin, b Beaumont	3		
Mr Pennock, b Beaumont	0	b Burjorjee	0
Extras	4	Extras	13
Total	31	Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Lt Beaumont	36	17	1	4	48	6	4	4
Burjorjee	35	10	10	6	45	20	10	3

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

562-92—Chalk, W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Raisey Meka and others—In person
353-93—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and another vs Sorabjee Framjee Bottlewalla
425-93—Brown and M—Govindjee Kutchra and others vs Ruttonsey Jadhowjee and another—Darasha Bazonji
431-93—Dikshit and H—Henry Redwood Bragg vs Joshi Dewji As-a
437-93—Tyabji and D—Bhoota Raichand and others vs Ganput Madhowji Bhoir and another

Postponed Long Cause.

338-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kesowjee Damodher vs Wagjee Kanjee—Little, S, N and B.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased by moderate or small amounts almost everywhere. The distribution is irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 5o below the normal at Trichinopoly and Nagapatam and 4o above it at Surat. The minimum temperature is from 4o to 7o in defect at Ajmere, Indore, Khandwa Amraoti and Akola, and 5° in exceso at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast to the south of Latitude 18°. Light showers have fallen at Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Conditions are favourable for local showers to the south of Latitude 17°. The weather is settled in all districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND CO. have in preparation "Chinese Central Asia: a Ride to Little Tibet," by Dr. Henry Lansdell.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A RESOLUTION is published by the Government of India, explaining the constitution and objects of the Imperial Institute. The only thing of interest is the rotation in which the Provinces and Chambers of Commerce are to nominate representatives for Governorships. Madras, Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, the N.-W. P., and a Native State will have nominations for 1893-94; while the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce will also send representatives. The Resolution seems to be somewhat behind the fair, as the term of office is supposed to commence on July 23rd in each year.

THE annual report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1892-93 shows a net dividend of over 2 per cent. earned. Private traffic increased by more than 3 1-3 lakhs, inland messages rising by 210,000 in number. There was a loss of nearly 1¼ lakhs on foreign transit messages, owing to the reduction of charges to and from Australia and the Further East. The number of telegraph offices increased by 179, additions to lines were 2,405 miles, over 17½ lakhs being spent on extensions. During the last ten years, the number of messages has increased by 130 per cent., and their value has more than doubled. It may be stated that before Lord Roberts left India he placed on record his appreciation of the admirable work done by the Department in instructing the Army in telegraphy and in connection with harbour defences, expressing his special obligations to Mr. Brooke, the Director-General, and the establisment under him, for the assistance rendered by them.

THE Civil and Military Gazette writes:—According to trans-frontier correspondence an unfortunate contretemps occurred in Kabul previous to the arrival of the Mission. The story is that a riotous disturbance took place between the Herati and Hazdanari regiments stationed in Kabul, and that Malik Jan Khan, Assistant Commander-in-Chief, abused a sepoy of one of the regiments, whereupon a company of the regiment to which the sepoy belonged fired a volley at Malik Jan Khan, killing him on the spot. They fled, but the Amir's son, Habibulla Khan, pursued and captured them all. Eleven of them were immediately blown from the guns, and all the other regiments were impressively exhorted to be on their best behaviour, as the Mission was shortly coming. The troops thereupon swore unanimously on the Koran that they would do so. Suspicion in connection with the incident fell upon General Faramurz Khan. He has been arrested, pending inquiries. The Governor of Herat has also been ordered to arrest his brother, General Rustam Khan Karfari, who is at Herat.

THE report on the working of the Calcutta and Bombay mints in 1892-93 has peculiar interest just now. As regards gold the import was nearly 437,000 ounces less than in the previous year; while the export was 454,000 ounces more. Only once before during the last half century have the exports of gold exceeded the imports. This was in 1878-79. As to silver the Government resolution states that the net imports were on a scale which has been only three times exceeded during the last half-century—in 1865-66, 1877-78 and 1890-91 The two first of these three years were years of famine and borrowing, and in the third advantage was taken of the rise of the price in silver, which preceded the passing of the law known as the Sherman Act in the United States, to pour silver into India for the purpose of being exchanged for gold in London. The quantity imported during the year was 45,523,512 ounces; the value Rs. 12,86,35,693: compared with a net import of 32,348,438 ounces in 1891-92 and 51,529,075 ounces in 1890-91. The coinage of silver in 1892-93 amounted nearly to 127 millions of rupees, or more than double that in the year preceding, when the value amounted to only 55¼ millions. The revenue of the mints exceeded the expenditure by nearly three lakhs.

IT is a well-known fact, observes a contemporary that the passenger traffic which pays on Indian railways is that of the 3rd class, the 1st class carriages being actually run at a loss. The lower orders of the native population travel in their millions, on business, pleasure, or pilgrimage, often enduring much discomfort through over-crowding, patient of delay, and docile before authority. The rates charged for their tickets are small compared with the penny-a-mile in England, 2¼ pies, or something over one-fifth of an anna, being the tariff on East India Railway. In other words a 3rd class passenger can travel a thousand miles for thirteen rupees. But it has been frequently argued that even this low rate could with advantage be reduced. It is said that the increase in the numbers travelling would be so enormous that there would be a gain, and not loss to the railways in the long run. More local trains would certainly be required, and through traffic also would expand. The experiment of cheaper rates is now being given a fair trial on the Bezwada-Vizianagram Section of the East Coast line, the charge being 1½ pies per mile. Already the earnings in this section have risen to Rs. 72 per mile, a goodly return in so short a space of time. As the line is continued northwards to Cuttack and eventually to Howrah more traffic will flow to it, and if we mistake not the low charge will render it immensely popular with native tsavellers. The pilgrims from Southern India to the temple of Jaganath will find that for a few rupees they can be conveyed to and from the sacred shrine, and they will journey there by crores instead of lakhs, as at present.

THE new list of nominations to and promotions in the Legion of Honour contains the name of M. J-K. Huysmans, who figures simply as Sous-Chef de Bureau in the Ministry of the Interior, with so many years of service. Few will recognise in this apparently obscure administrator the brilliant novelist, the author of "A Rebours," who is one of the most original writers of the newest school of French fiction. He made his first success as one of the contributors to the Soirees de Medan, the remarkable collection of stories which first brought into prominence the great gifts of Guy de Maupassant. The new Knight lives a retired life in an unfashionable quarter of Paris. His later writings show a somewhat mystical tendency, which does not add to their popularity with the many. In short, he is the very last writer whose literary achievements might be expected to meet with official recognition. He probably owes his Red Ribbon to his services at the Ministry.

SURPRISE is sometimes expressed at the deliberation with which honours are distributed in the British Army. It appears from a communication just received by Colonel Gouraud, that the United States can break the record in this matter. Upon the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, Colonel Gouraud has been awarded the Medal of Honour (the nearest equivalent to our Victoria Cross) "for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina, on November 30th, 1864." Colonel Gouraud is well known in London and the provinces in connection with the Edison phonograph.

THE Indian "oculists" have at length been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by means of false pretences.

ABOUT 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 20, a large elephant broke away from its keeper, near the Manor House, Finsbury Park, London. Hurrying into the park, breaking through fences and railngs, it charged the band-stand, doing considerable damage. It then passed on to Highbury, entering a stable, trampling gardens and smashing six or seven walls en route. Refreshed by a draught of water from the New River at Stoke Newington, the wanderer passed through Clissold Park, Clapton, and Stamford Hill to Tottenham, leaving traces of his passage in ruined walls, broken fences, and gates burst open or uprooted. He was eventually captured not far from his stables, after covering about 35 miles in 5 hours. The total damage caused is estimated at £750.

CAPTAIN FORTE, a large suggar planter in Jamaica, arrived at Plymouth on Sept. 19 with specimens of diseased sugar canes, for submission to the director of Kew Gardens. The sugar crop in Jamaica in this season threatened with destruction by a peculiar and baffling disease.

IN the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Lord Chelmsford gives the second part of his "Defence of India," and show that his opponent have no alternative to offer to the line of the Indus which he advocated in the July number of the same review; and an ex-Punjab official will produce chapter and verse to prove that there exists no treaty with Afghanistan guaranteeing its integrity.

MAJOR CHALMERS, 58, late H.E.I.C.'s service, Bengal, has died at Southend. He sought relief from asthma in smoking tobacco steeped in turpentine. He filled a large pipe with the saturated weed, and upon applying a match an explosion occurred, with a fatal result. The jury, at the inquest on Saturday, Sept. 16, returned a verdict of accidental death.

LORD ALFRED SPENCER-CHURHILL died at his London residence, 16, Rutland Gate, S. W., in the evening of 21st Sept., aged 69.

IN the House of Commons, on the 21st ult. Mr. Schwann asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the late Secretary of State for the Colonies received in 1891 a memorial from some of the leading inhabitants of Jaffra, Ceylon, with reference to a new tax on the principal markets, legalised as Ordinance 19 of 1891, and what answer had been given to it; and whether he would explain on what grounds the agent of the Northern Provinces of Ceylon, who had passed the age at which Civil Servants were called upon to retire from service in that island, had been allowed to remain at the same post without being promoted or retired for nearly forty years.—Mr. Buxton replied: A memorial was received before the passing of the ordinance referred to asking that it might be disallowed. The answer given was that "the ordinance would be carefully considered when submitted for the expression of her Mejesty's pleasure thereon. The ordinance was subsequently received, and, after full consideration, allowed. There is no rule that Civil servants in Ceylon shall be called upon to retire at any particular age (they may be required to do so at or after 60). Mr. Twynam, the agent for the Northern Provinces, is passed that age, but successive Governors have requested that he may be allowed to remain in office as his efficiency is in no way impaired and his services are specially valuable. He has held his present post for twenty-four years and has not been promoted because there is no more valuable or responsible appointment in his department of the Ceylon Civil Service than that which he occupies.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. FERGUSON, M. B., Bombay Medical Service, and Medical Officer 14th Bombay Infantry, has permission to retire on Oct. 23 next.

CONDUCTOR J. GARNER, Bombay Ordnance Department, is allowed to retire with effect from Oct. 29, 1893.

THE marriage of Colonel Cockburn, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Thames Military District (Chatham,) with Gertrude A. S. Massey, only daughter of General Durham Massey, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, LL. D., and late Commander-in-Chief at Ceylon, took place at the parish church, Tipperary, on the 21st ult.

JUST before one a.m. on the 21st ult. Leo Percy, electrician, shot Samuel Garcia, jeweller, who was in company with a young woman, named Daisy Montague (a member of the Empire ballet), in Regent-square, King's Cross. He also fired at the woman and then at himself. In all three cases the pistol-shot was fatal. The tragedy is said to be due to jealousy. Percy, it appears, had been on terms of friendship with Miss Montague, of whom local report speaks favourably, for about five years.

ANONYMOUS letters to the *Law Magazine and Review* on (1) "The House of Lords and the Bengal Cadastral Survey" and (2) "The Financial Causes of the French Revolution and their present bearing upon India" have been republished in pamphlet form.

THE next issue in "Constable's Oriental Miscellany" will be a reprint, in two volumes, of Sleeman's "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official," edited by Mr. V. A. Smith B.C.S.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to approve of Bahir Bey as Turkish Consul-General at Malta.

THE QUEEN has appointed the Hon. C. H. Tupper, L.L.B., Q.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, to be a K.C.M.G., in recognition of his services as British Agent at the recent Behring Sea Arbitration in Paris. The New K.C.M.G. is the second son of Sir C. Tupper, Bart, G.C.M.G.

BARON HIRSCH'S shooting in Moravia is, says a Vienna correspondent, provided for in an extraordinary manner. Six thousand live partridges, in cages, were sent from Styria to Brunn on Wednesday by fast train, and are to be taken to Baron Hirsch's property at Rossitz, where they will be released, and shooting will commence almost immediately.

A SYSTEM of trains which would bring Edinburgh within three hours of London, and whirl one from Victoria to Brighton in twenty or twenty-five minutes, might fairly be called a "Lightning Express Railway Service." This is the title of a pamphlet in which Mr. F. B. Behr, Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, explains his scheme for running trains at a speed of from 120 to 150 miles an hour. Such rapid transit on the existing lines is out of the question, but Mr. Behr holds that it can be accomplished by the use of electricity as the motive power, and the adoption of the Lartigue single-rail system. The Lartigue principle has been successfully employed in a short line from Listowel to Ballybunion, and it is claimed that for the purpose of the proposed high-speed trains would give a maximum of stability and safety together with a minimum of cost in construction. In regard to the latter point, Mr. Behr suggests that to a great extent the slopes of existing main lines could be utilised for the lightning-express line, his idea being that the new service should be a complement of, and not a competitor to the present systems.

THE King of Wurtemberg, who has just been entertaining the Emperor at Stuttgart, his capital, is (according to the *Evening News and Post*) a man of five and forty, who gives the lie direct to all the traditions of the Wurtemberg reigning family. From the days of that King of Wurtemberg who was so gigantic that Napoleon the Great had a hole cut in the table for him, down to the last King, who died a couple of years ago, the South German monarches have been famed for their powers as trenchermen or lagermen. Napoleon's Wartember is said to have left very little of a leg of mutton and trimmings. His Majesty has one daughter, a girl of seventeen, and but for the unhappy bar sinister, in the shape of the morganatic marriage from which descends the Duke of Teck, it is not unlikely that the world might see a King of Wurtemberg and a Queen of England brother and sister. The Wurtemberg direct line—Salic law existing in Germany—seems to be dying out, for the King's only daughter was born, of a first wif,e sixteen years ago, and by a second he has no issue. He is an excellent gentleman and a valiant soldier.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE is now Just 40 years of age, and, though he has only been on the stage a dozen years, holds the proud position of second only to Mr. Irving among London managers. Though but a poor public speaker, he is an able writer, some of his epigrams being worthy of the author of his last play. Indeed, Mr. Wilde and he are somewhat alike in the flippancy and *Ilaserie* which they assume in ordinary conversation, while they both profess the same earnest devotion to Art. "*L'art pour l'art*" is the motto of both, and both, despite their cynicism, have had the good fortune to marry charming wives. Mrs. Tree is a great classical scholar, was a Greek lecturer we believe, in connection with London University, and had played in amateur theatricals and Greek plays before she thought of going on the stage. She met her future husband first at an elocution lesson. They have one child—a daughter—who is the pet of the profession. Their experiment in opening the Haymarket was, perhaps, the boldest on record, for Mrs. Tree was no more than a pretty *ingenue*, and her husband was only known as a rather clever comedian—his Private Secretary and Macari (in *Called Back*) being his chief triumphs up till then.

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FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, forming part of an oart called Gau Pipulwady, belonging to the Pinjrapole of Bombay, and situate at Girgaum Road, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36 1-2 feet in length and 30 1-2 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 146 (2) and Street No 14, and bounded on the west partly by the Armain and Portuguese cemetery and partly by the property of Nowrojee and Beheramji Darukhanawalla, on the east partly by the Girgaum Road aforesaid and partly by the properties of Lukshman Wittoba and of Katboodin and Mahomed Ismail Tongekur, on the north by the property of Shivba Madhowji, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodarji and others, and partly by that of Borah Abdul Kadur, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Krishnabai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, together with the privy built thereon, situate in the said oart, at Girgaum Road, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9 feet in length and five feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 146 (2) and Street No. 14, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by the several portions of the said oart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Shamrao Pandurang, Attorney for the said mortgagees, at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 10, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

THE latest commercial and financial telegrams to hand through Reuter were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	10,90,373
" " Branches...	Dec	"	5,20,908
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	33,72,152
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,92,852
Other authorized "	Nil.	"	Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	11,97,485
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	12,47,364
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,28,647
Cash................................	Dec.	"	53,13,202

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates in the middle of last week in presence of rather less abundance of Money in the Bazaar in some quarters, and in view of the early setting in of the busy export season, in which the financing of an unusually large Cotton crop should stimulate demand for accommodation, is justified by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which discloses a further diminution of over 53 lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 287 3/4 lakhs. During the week covered by the Return there had again been large withdrawals from Private Deposits, though to a smaller extent than in the week preceding; while the increase in Bills Discounted, indicative of more activity in one branch of trade, was materially larger than that shown in the previous Return; but on the other hand, the considerable falling off of some 12 lakhs had taken place in Loans, making the net increase in trade requirements stand at 34¼ lakhs; the Cash Balance having been further reduced by withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON.—No business for export has taken place to-day in this market which has remained quiet in tone, and with prices all unchanged. The Mills have bought 600 bales consisting of 300 Sheagaum, at Rs. 190-2; and 100 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 194; Mowa, at Rs. 192; and Cutchi, at Rs. 196 per candy.

Except in the Bellary districts; at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where much-needed rain had fallen, removing the anxiety which had been felt at its absence; and at Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee circle, where the rain was confined to Barsee itself, the weather in the surrounding districts having been fine, the telegrams to hand from the districts this morning report fine seasonable weather over the whole of the Cotton area. In the Bengal circle, picking had commenced at Agra, and the plants were ready for picking in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts, and while at Beawar the first sowing was in flower and showing bolls; and throughout the Oomra circle the crop was maturing rapidly, that plants being ready for picking in some districts, that operation having partially begun at Khangaum. At Broach, the Cotton crop could scarcely look better than it did this morning; and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants were flourishing, looking especially healthy at Wadwan.

The Wheat and Seed Markets have been closed to-day for a native Hindu-holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	981	bales.
Wheat..............................	8,490	cwts.
Linseed	5,924	"
Rapeseed...........................	1,342	"
Gingelly............................	5,040	"
Poppyseed..........................	1,482	"
Castorseed.........................	3,827	"
Rice.................................	4,114	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Some business has been done to-day for Havre, December shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat all day notwithstanding that a fair amount was taken by the Alfresco Bank who, for once found that their requirements were not sufficient to alter the rates. Money is reported to be getting tighter in the Bazaar both here and in Calcutta, which naturally has a steadying effect upon Exchange; but export Bills still remain scarce in the meantime. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...		1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........		1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....		1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·60	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted in the morning slightly lower for Fours than Saturday's closing rates, say at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account; and though, in the course of the day, 1-16 per cent. higher was named in each position, rates left off as they had opened. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan has declined to 98 to 98¼.

SHARES generally are very quiet at last week's quotations. As exceptions, however, we note a decline of Rs. 100 in Star of India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 50 in Britannia; and of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit, and Luckmidas, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 7, as compared with the statement of September 30, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 30. Rs.	Oct. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	58 44,102	47,53,729
Do. do. at Branches	38,79,825	33,58,917
Other Deposits	4,35,81,318	4,02,09,163
Post Bills	5,902	5,902
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,35,978	33,79,514
Rs. ..	7,11,47,125	6,58,07,228
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12,44,385	1,14,37,238
Cash Credits on do. do.	68 65,356	64,67,324
Loans do. do. do.	80,05,333	68,07,848
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,03,83,523	1,16,30,887
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,989	22,948
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	151,347	2,79,994
Cash and Currency Notes	3,40 81,305	2,87,68,103
Rs. ..	7,11,47,125	6 58 07,228

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Moulmein route to Siam restored.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Mail for Bangkok leaves Singapore, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.
Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden at or about noon, on Thursday the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	9	2	10 p.m.	...	34
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th October, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	2	53	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	28	...	1
" Madras	...	23	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 8.

10 p.m.	80·1
MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.	
6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·4
6 p.m.	85·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY—BARNES—September 14, at St Mary's, Kingston, Portsmouth, Alfred Henry, eldest son of Major-Gen. Godfrey, Madras Army (Ret), to Ada Fanny, elder daughter of the late G H Barnes, Esq, R N, (H M S Captain.

SIMPSON—THOMSON—September 16, in the parish church, Harrow, the Rev R H B Simpson, M A, to Sophie, younger daughter of Walter Thomson, Esq, of Beheea, Bengal, and of Harrow.

DEATHS.

RICE—September 20, at Prince's House, Palace-Street, S W, Mary Theresa, wife of Surg-Major-Gen. W R Rice, C S I Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, aged 65.

TREVITHICK—September 19, at Exeter, Frederick Henry Trevithick, M I C E, late Loco Sup of the Madras Railway, Fellow of the Madras University, and Col Vol Madras, aged 49 years.

VARIAN—September 17, at Southsea, Hants, Henry Hudson Varian, late of Ceylon, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAMER—October 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Bradburn Hamer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PARK—BAILLIE—September 30, at St James's Church, Rai Bareilly, by the Rev Mr Stern, assisted by the Rev Mr Langford, Maitland Hall Park, to Anna Isabelle, third daughter of the late Peter Baillie, Esq., Inverness, N B.

WILLIAMS—HAWKINS—September 27, at St Andrew's Church, Silchar, Cachar, Wilfrid Arthur Stuart William, (R T E C), Assist Engineer, Assam, Bengal Ry, to Mabel, Youngest daughter of the late B Lawrence Hawkins (M D) of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

DEATH.

APCAR—October 5, at No 11, Russell Street, Calcutta, Mary, the beloved wife of Alex A Apcar, aged 62.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR'S review of the trade of British India for the official year ending on the 31st of last March, has just been issued. The year in question resembled the two immediately preceding; it showed no advance in the total trade, taking the exports and the imports together. In the last five years there was only an increase of eight per cent. The exports of the year amounted to Rx. 113,464,991, and the imports to Rx. 79,614,840. Had it not been for the large amount of gold exported—Rx. 4,594,722 as compared with a crore and three-quarters imported, the exports would have shown a considerable decline on the figures of the year 1891-92. In that year again the exports were swollen though there was an exceptional demand for grain in European countries. Last year's trade was only 3·3 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding five years. In the last twenty-five years each quinquennium—excepting that ending in 1876-77, which showed a fractional decline—witnessed a large increase, averaging 25·37 per cent. in the period ending in 1881-82, 22·14 in that ending in 1886-87, and 19·53 in that ending in 1891-92. The last three years have been years of depression everywhere; but in India the adverse conditions were aggravated by violent fluctuations in exchange. In 1890-91 the passing of the Sherman Act sent silver up at a bound to nearly one-and-nine-pence only to fall again as rapidly as it rose, and to continue falling until exchange went below one-and-three-pence. A brief stimulus to the import trade was followed by more than a proportionate decline. Exports were restricted last year partly owing to good harvests in Europe and America diminishing the demand for Indian wheat, and partly to unfavourable harvests in India. This year—which of course does not come within the scope of Mr. O'Conor's review—the harvest in India is exceptionally good, while there has been a partial failure of crops in Europe consequent on the prolonged drought. It is, therefore, almost certain that the unsatisfactory state of things which was prolonged into the first half of 1892-93 has found its term, and that we may look with confidence to a renewal of prosperity before the close of the present year.

Keeping this consolatory anticipation in mind we can read with greater equanimity of the considerable decline in the quantity and value of the imports during the last year, and the falling off of 1½ per cent. in the value of the export trade. There was a heavy diminution in the imports of cotton goods, railway material, metals, woollens and silks, salt, coal, and apparel. It was not all loss, however. The falling off in the quantity of salt imported from England is more than compensated by a large increase in the consumption of Indian salt. The decrease under the head of foreign coal is doubtless due to a similar cause—the increase in the quantity of Indian coal placed on the local markets. One steamship company now uses 250,000 tons of Bengal coal which replaces the coal hitherto imported from Great Britain; the saving is considerable not only in first cost, but in freight and in the avoidance of the Suez Canal dues. The output of Indian coal last year was 2,537,696 tons, three-fourths of which is raised in Bengal. Naturally the importation of foreign coal to that Presidency has fallen from 23,000 tons in 1889-90 to 12,000 last year. The imported coal is now only one-fourth of the quantity raised from Indian collieries. The output of coal is, therefore, becoming a very important Indian industry, giving employment to a large number of men, and supplying railways, and steamers with cheap fuel. The railways last year used 885,492 tons of native coal. Forty-six thousand tons came coastwise to Bombay, sixty thousand went to Madras, and nearly ninety thousand to Burma. The economic advantage of having within reach such vast quantities of indigenous coal, and thus saving the loss by exchange, to say nothing of Canal dues and the freight for a long voyage, need not be pointed out. The Bombay mills have not as yet seen their way to use the cheaper Indian fuel which is not, it must be admitted, equal bulk for bulk to English coal. It might be worth while for directors and agents, at their wit's end for new economies, to see whether an important reduction might not be effected in their coal account by ensuring complete combustion in their furnaces and thus turning to profitable account the dense volumes of carbon which threaten to make the Bombay atmosphere thick and slab as that of an English manufacturing town. This it is said can be done effectually by reducing coal to the condition of powder—and blowing it into the furnace with the proper proportion of atmospheric air to convert the whole of it into caloric. The inventors of this method claim for it that it will effect a saving of fuel similar to the saving in gas effected by the use of the Welsbach burner, which is another application of the same general principle.

To return to Mr. O'Conor's suggestive report which is responsible for this perhaps not altogether unprofitable digression. While there has been a heavy decline in the import of cotton, twist, and yarn, which fell from over fifty million pounds in 1891-92, to thirty-eight millions last year, a noticeable increase has taken place in the importation of long stapled American and Egyptian cotton. Nearly fifty thousand hundredweight was imported, for experimental trial in some of the Bombay mills. The object in view is to spin the fine yarns which have been hitherto the monopoly of Lancashire. We understand that the experiment is regarded as so satisfactory that considerable orders have been sent home for machinery adapted to the spinning of the finer goods. We may, therefore, look forward to a considerable increase in the imports of foreign cotton, especially from Egypt, which is much nearer than America. There is already some question of making arrangements to obtain Egyptian cotton from a Red Sea port, so as to obviate the cost of transit through the Suez Canal. The report does not attribute the remarkable decline in the imports of twist and yarn to the competition of the Indian mills, but to the strikes in Lancashire and the continuous fall of exchange, both of which restricted the quantity available for export to India while the short crop of American cotton raised prices still more. There was not much restriction of the consumption of either piece-goods or yarn for stocks were greatly reduced, dealers not feeling inclined to renew them at the high prices then prevailing. Since the close of the year under report it became necessary to replenish stocks, and the imports have recently been unusually large—an augury of what may be expected all along the time when business is fairly resumed within the next month or two. But last year the market was dull for all cotton goods and the prices were the lowest since 1880. In the long list of "other manufacture" there was a decline more or less considerable except in the items of umbrellas, the number imported rising to 441,145 and stationery. It is remarked that the manufacture of paper in the country is affecting the imports not so much by diminishing the quantity imported as in preventing the large augmentation that might otherwise be looked for, seeing the numbers yearly added to the population that reads and writes. Notwithstanding the multiplication of newspapers and the increase in the total of business transactions involving agreements and contracts that are reduced to writing Mr. O'Conor finds nothing in the returns of trade to indicate that there is a great increase in the quantity of paper consumed. This can only be accounted for by the competition of paper made in India. There are now nine paper mills in this country which last year turned out nearly twenty-seven million pounds of paper. That compares very well with the seven or eight million pounds of ten years ago. The reviewer repeats a question which he has asked before, why do not the Indian paper mills make the tickets used on the Indian railway lines that carry 127½ million passengers every year? The answer doubtless is that they can not compete in point of cost with the English manufacturers who with fifty years' experience of the work, have secured a practical monopoly of the machinery by which the tickets are turned by the million, at an infinitesimal cost. All the same, paper and pasteboard stand at the bottom of the list of the principal articles of merchandise imported into India, cotton and yarns coming first and metals at a long distance a bad second.

IN English circles where the Indian currency question is freely discussed, it is pointed out that the closing of the mints has already brought a great surprise by demonstrating that in spite of the coinage being suspended, silver is still being shipped to India in large quantities. An expert, who has given considerable attention to the silver controversy, writes to us:—"The period since the closing is very short, but it is becoming clear that a considerable amount of the coined rupees were melted down for use in the arts, because now, with a lower price for silver in bars than in coins, silver is passing into India in the form of bars, which are not allowed to be coined, the bullion, under the former system, would have been coined into rupees, and then melted by those using them in the arts. It will take some months to provide the statistics on which a proper estimate can be formed as to the amount of silver that India will import and use in the form of bars, but the present indications are that the silver that will thus continue to flow to India will, in all probability, exceed one-half of the annual importation before the closing of the Mints. Hitherto it has been considered that the great bulk of the imports of silver remained in India in the form of rupees, but the experience of the last two months seems to point to the fact that the principal use of the silver formerly imported and coined was ultimately to take the form of uncoined silver, and be consumed in the arts in that form. The presumption is that the silversmiths were willing to pay the coinage charge of rather more than two per cent. so as to have a positive guarantee of fineness, but that they are not prepared to pay for rupees when they can buy bar silver very much cheaper. This question of the imports of silver into India in the next few months will be watched with very great interest, as it is highly probable that the amount of silver imported for the purposes of being coined and of remaining in the country as coin, was very much smaller than was generally considered in India to be the case. The consequence would be that the effect of the closing of the Mints would not cause such a disturbance in the demand for silver as has been universally expected, as the demand for new silver in India will still be very great. The effect of the closing of the Mints will have to be watched in regard to the quantity of rupees that will still be used in the form of jewellery as rupees, seeing that they will most probably be used to a less extent than formerly in jewellery and ornaments."

A MEMORIAL, signed by fifty thousand of the inhabitants of Bombay, has been franked by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, asking for legislative intervention in the matter of the adulteration of ghee. The trade in adulterated ghee, so the memorialists allege, has been extending in the city to an alarming extent. Shopkeepers in the bazaars who a few years ago, rarely ventured to expose in their shops, ghee mixed with animal fat and oil, now boldly offer it to their customers with impunity, and the result is that consumers find the possibility of obtaining a pure and unadulterated article more and more remote. The memorial is a long document, and in it a very strong case in favour of the necessity for legislative interference is made out. The opinions of the Municipal Health Officer are freely quoted, and in addition it is submitted that Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, forming the bulk of the local population, even if there were no hygienic objections to the adulterations now practised, the objections based on the ground of conscience and religious scruples are not undeserving of serious consideration. We have referred to the subject in these columns on more than one occasion, and would support the representations of the memorialists, that the Municipal Act be so amended that the prevention of adulteration be brought within its scope. In England and in Calcutta adulteration of food has been made punishable by imprisonment as well as by fine and confiscation.

THE general political situation at home remains unaltered. The Home Counties division of the Caucus has denounced and threatened the House of Lords, but the Home Counties are not that part of the kingdom where Liberalism is strongest, and the demonstration has somehow failed to rouse the country. That Liberals are very apathetic over the action of the peers in rejecting the Home Rule Bill is undeniable. The indifference of the English electors is fully admitted by Mr. Labouchere, who attributes this unlooked-for state of things to the defects of the measure as passed by the House of Commons. The Bill of 1886, he contends, was a far better one. "Who is really responsible for this Bill I have never yet discovered," he declares. Mr. Gladstone accepted many of its provisos, but he did not conceal his disapproval of them. But why did he accept them? Who were the gentlemen who imposed their will on him? Whose Bill is it?" Mr. Labouchere possibly knows more about the parentage of the Bill than he at present cares to confess. He will perhaps be more communicative a little later. Mr. Gladstone has not said a word on the Home Rule question since the division in the Lords, and when the mail left, our London correspondent says, his forthcoming speech was being awaited with unusual interest by both parties. It was expected that he would provide the text for most of the political oratory which will shortly be poured forth from provincial platforms.

FOR some time past whenever a man has had the misfortune to be bitten by a mad dog it has been found necessary to send him off by the earliest mail steamer that he may visit M. Pasteur in Paris. But now, thanks mainly to the efforts of Mr. Kay-Robinson, the conductor of our Lahore contemporary, the establishment of a Pasteur Institute for India is announced to be within the range of practical politics. It is proposed to locate the institute at or near Simla, a temperate climate being essential to the successful cultivation of the anti-rabic virus. A further suggestion is that though the necessary laboratories, quarters, hospital and the like shall be at Simla, and the central committee shall be there and at Lahore, small local committees will make arrangements for the transfer of patients to the hospital and the collection of subscriptions in their own districts. The Government of India, in its readiness to help forward the project, has promised the services of a medical officer, and in order that the scheme shall be carried into effect as early as possible, an appeal for subscriptions is about to be made to the public.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons commenced the hearing of a suit brought by Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody against the Queen Insurance Company to recover three lakhs of rupees as damages for the defendants having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted him on a charge of cheating in the Police and Sessions Courts. In February, 1889, the plaintiff, who was carrying on business in Apollo Street, Fort, under the name and style of P. M. Mody and Co., insured with the defendants against fire his stock-in-trade in the Apollo Street shop, subject to average upon certain terms and conditions. The shop was destroyed by fire on the 11th November, 1889. Subsequently the plaintiff obtained Rs. 40,000 from Mr. Symington, the secretary of the company, on his representation that his goods destroyed by the fire were worth that amount, that he had no goods in any other godown, &c., although he had in all four godowns. On the application of Mr. Symington, a warrant was issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the plaintiff, who surrendered. He was tried at the Sessions, but was acquitted and discharged. He said that his business had been increasing from 1883 till the fire, and that his profits were generally 50 per cent. The defendants entirely denied their liability. The hearing of evidence in the case has not yet finished.

WE hear that Fernandez, the Municipal Secretary, who was sentenced the other day by Magistrate Fry to 18th months' hard labour for embezzlement has, on appeal to Judge Walker, got his sentence reduced to 12 months, and Kalgaonkar, his stamp karkhun, who was sentenced by Magistrate Scott to 2 years for embezzlement and whose sentence was raised on appeal to 5 years by Judge Walker, has on further appeal to the High Court got his sentence reduced back again to the original 2 years

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th September, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 99,679 maunds and Rs. 17,686 in the earnings.

THE following are among the recently-proved Wills:—Sir Charles Clifford, £17,072; Alderman Heywood, £24,000; Sir Charles P. Layard, £13,999; Hon. Fanny Charlotte Montgomery, £1,025; Vice-Admiral Sir G. Tryon, £31,174; Mr. William Verrinder, £13,221; Hon. Augusta Sophia Anne, widow of Lord Charles Wellesley, £45,649; Lord W. Paulet, £173,000.

Twelve Maxim guns have been shipped to India for experimental purposes and for the schools of musketry. Eight will be sent to Kurrachee, and one each to Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Calcutta. One hundred and sixty more have been got ready; thirty-four for Bombay, thirteen for Madras, four for Rangoon, twenty-one for the Punjab, seventy-eight for the Western circle, and ten for the Eastern circle. The guns are fitted with infantry field mountings.

THE marriage arranged between Arthur Stanley Clarke, 18th Bengal Lancers, second son of the late Col. Stanley Clarke, 21st Hussars, and Hilda, elder daughter of Algernon A. D. L. Strickland, of Apperley Court, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, will take place in London early in November.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major H. W. Griffith, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lady Torrens, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., late Governor of Malta.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. A. C. Elliott, I.S.C., son of Sir Charles Elliott, to Miss Maud Beeching, daughter of the late Mr. H. Beeching, of Tunbridge Wells.

THE World's Fair will close on Oct. 31.

AN interesting and instructive night attack devised and carried out under the superintendence of Major-General Geary, R. A., in temporary command of the Southern District, was made at Portsmouth on the night of September 20. Besides the primary object, which was to determine how far the electric light of shore defences is efficient for the lighting up of vessels attempting to approach the harbour, the affair had something of the nature of a surprise, and was intended to test the mobilisation scheme for the defence of the eastern entrance to Spithead. The field of operations might be roughly said to have extended on the north from the Warner light-vessel to Fort Cumberland, and thence along the coast to Fort Gilkicker, and on the south from the Warner along the shore of the Isle of Wight as far as Ryde. The operations were appointed to take place at about eight o'clock, but it was not until close upon nine that the firing of a rocket announced the beginning of the attack. The fight continued until ten o'clock, when the flashing of the search lights skyward conveyed the order to the troops to return to barracks. Reports from the officers in command of the different stations will be forwarded to the officer commanding Royal Artillery. As far as observation went, the electric lights appeared too feeble for the purpose contemplated.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MISSION TO THE AMIR.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.

I hear on good authority that the extension of the Sind Peshin Railway from New Chaman to Kandahar is not included in the proposals to be submitted by Sir Mortimer Durand to the Amir Abdurrahman.

It is necessary that this should be clearly understood, as the rumours that such a stipulation is to be made have no foundation, and misrepresent the friendly character of the Mission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE BEIRA (EAST AFRICAN) RAILWAY.

CAPE TOWN, OCT. 8.

The Beira Railway has been opened. This will considerably facilitate communication between the Coast and Mashonaland.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Fort Salisbury.

A PARNELLITE PROCESSION.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

A monster procession took place yesterday in Dublin in memory of Mr. Parnell.

The procession marched to the grave where wreaths were deposited. The proceedings were quite orderly.

COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE INJURED.

The troopship Crocodile has arrived at Suez slightly damaged, having been in collision with the steamer Hagien in the Canal. The Hagien is leaking but both steamers are proceeding on their voyages.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

The cold and fogs in Egypt have retarded the picking of the Egyptian cotton crop, which is almost certain to be less than that of 1892.

M. DE LESSEPS.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is reported to be dying.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

There is some talk at Washington of a compromise being arrived at over the Silver Question involving a definite extension of the Sherman Act with a reduction of the monthly purchases of silver and including the purchase of Government bonds.

PRINCE BISMARCK RECOVERING.

BERLIN, OCT. 8.

Prince Bismarck has arrived at Freidrichsruhe. He is stronger than was expected and walks firmly.

His Excellency received quite an ovation all along the route from Kissengen.

THE MOORISH INSURRECTION.

ENGAGEMENT WITH A GUNBOAT.

MADRID, OCT. 8.

The Moors are harassing the Spaniards at Melilla, and have engaged a Spanish gunboat off Cape Tresforcas, but suffered heavy loss from the gunboat's fire.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 1 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAUNG BA U.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 9.

The Judicial Commissioner delivered judgment to-day in the case of an appeal to the local Government against dismissal by the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu of the charges against Maung Ba U, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was accused of drawing travelling allowances to which he was not entitled. The main interest in the case is centred in the charges made by the defence against Mr. Mumford, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Young, Inspector of Police, of conspiracy, perjury, and subornation of perjury. The Judicial Commissioner, while dismissing the appeal and confirming the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, said there was no ground for charges made against the two European officers.

THE BANGALORE CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

The Mysore Lancers will attend the Camp-of-Exercise at Bangalore.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference is discussing general questions connected with the open lines of railway.

SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Yesterday morning, Private Miller, of the Rifle Brigade, shot himself in the barracks, at Fort William.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

Mail steamer Formosa, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollers	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-16
Bar Silver	33 7-8

SIR M. DURAND'S MISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent wires as follows :—

THRO' LANDI KOTAL, OCT. 7.

Cabul, October 5.—Yesterday, the Sipah Salar called on Sir M. Durand to arrange for a formal visit to the Amir. It was settled that this should take place at eleven this morning. The Sipah Salar said that carriages would be ready at the gate at eleven o'clock, and he himself would call for us then. In the course of conversation Ghulam Haider mentioned that we were welcome to visit any places of interest we wished to see, adding that should we like to go to Pughman, the Amir's carriages would be at our disposal. Pughman is the Amir's summer residence, about eighteen miles away, and as it would be necessary for us to stay there a night, and as Ghulam Haider protested that this would give us no inconvenience, the invitation has been accepted.

This morning, at eleven punctually, the carriages arrived at the gate, and the Sipah Salar came to escort us. He was dressed in the most brilliant scarlet and gold coat I have ever seen. It was literally covered with gold lace, and on his head was a black helmet with gold mountings. The procession formed was much the same as on the occasion of our entry into Cabul, the roads, which were watered all the way, lay through almost a continuous avenue of poplar trees. It is two-and-a-half miles to Kila Hashem Khan, where H. H. the Amir received us. The procession was headed by a party of Afghan cavalry, followed by six orderly sowars of the 9th Bengal Lancers, the usual Afghan cavalry escort, with peshkhidmats and mounted followers bringing up the rear. On alighting at the outer gate of the Amir's garden, where an infantry guard-of-honour was drawn up, an offical of the Amir's came forward to lead the way, and we walked two abreast to where the Amir and staff awaited us. The place of reception may best be described as an open verandah with six square cut arches decorated with fancy cloths looking on to the garden. A large shamiana ran from the outside to the top of the verandah, and under this were seated some fifty military and civil officers, whose varied uniforms made a brave show. Sirdar Habibulla Khan, the Amir's eldest son, who was dressed in a very handsome scarlet uniform, met us outside the shamiana, and after the British officers had been introduced to him, he led the way to the reception-room. As we entered the Amir advanced a few paces, leaning on his stick. He took Sir M. Durand's hand in a most friendly manner, and held it two or three minutes, while he repeatedly bade him welcome. All the officers were next introduced to his Highness, who shook hands and repeated expressions of welcome to each in a most cordial manner. We then took our seats on the left side of the room, facing the Afghan Sirdars. The Amir then pointed to a seat next to his uncle, Sirdar Yusuf Khan, and requested Mr. Pyne, who was still standing, to occupy it. One had now time to observe the Amir. I had seen him at Zunma and Abul in 1880, and at Cabul on several occasions in 1886, and I have never seen him look so well and healthy, although he walked with the aid of a stick. When he was seated you forgot this, and could imagine that you were in the presence of a vigorous man of fifty. He was simply attired in a black frock-coat, with gold epaulettes and dark trousers, and wore on his head a small black Herat kullah. It would be difficult to exaggerate the self-possession, dignity, and princely appearance of his Highness. He is every inch a King, his gracious courtesy and affability being most marked.

The Amir opened the conversation by enquiries after the Viceroy's and Sir M. Durand's health, and he hoped that we had borne the journey well. He said he would have been very glad to have met the Viceroy at Lalpura, but this had proved impossible, and subsequently his Highness's health had failed, and he had not been able to come into India, or to make his long-wished-for journey to England. He had wished to see the Viceroy personally, but this being impossible he congratulated himself, on his Excellency's selection of so able a representative as Sir M. Durand, who was the Viceroy's own Vizier and an old friend of his Highness, and was able to converse with him in the Persian language. Formerly, he said, the British only sent capable men to Afghanistan to make war, but this was now at an end, and Sir M. Durand has come as his guest on a mission of peace and good-will. He expressed his great pleasure at seeing a British Mission in Cabul, and his confidence that our coming would prove to the world the reality of the friendship between England and Afghanistan. He then spoke a few words with Colonel Elles, enquiring after the Commander-in-Chief's health, and then addressed Mr. Donald in Pushtu, saying that his Highness had heard Mr. Donald talked Pushtu, which his Highness had learnt in the olden days during his stay in the Waziri country, and he had never forgotten it, in spite of his prolonged exile in Russian territory. Tea was then handed round by two very handsomely dressed peshkhidmats. Referring to Sir M. Durand's illness, four years ago, the Amir said Sir M. Durand should have informed him, as his Highness was his great friend, and he would have prayed for his recovery, and that he was not like some people who said one thing and acted differently. The conversation continued in a complimentary strain for half-an-hour, and then Sir M. Durand brought the interview to a close by suggesting that we should not fatigue his Highness further to-day. The Amir shook hands with us all again, remarking to Sir M. Durand that they would now see each other frequently.

We then withdrew, accompanied by the Sipah Salar, stopping for a few moments in the garden to look at the new Hotchkiss guns recently turned out in the workshops here. They certainly seem to be remarkably creditable work. Alongside were a dozen Gardner machine guns, also turned out in the workshops, but these were wrapped in cloth covers, and we did not open them. The Sirdar Nasrulla Khan was present at the Durbar, but took no part in the proceedings. The noonday gun fired as we rose to take our leave, and we were back at our quarters by twenty minutes past twelve. The presents brought by the Mission for the Amir will be presented to-day or to-morrow. Some are very beautiful and valuable. Besides the two Arab horses there is a really handsome dagger, jewel mounted, in a gold sheath ; a serpaitch or aigrette, mounted with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds ; two cornelian bajoobunds set with diamonds ; two large silver salvers ; a gold-mounted revolver, set with gems ; two swords ; several pieces of choice velvets and silks ; and many other things that I cannot remember. We all feel that the first interview passed off very satisfactorily.

Cabul, Oct. 6.—We had a walk of a mile or two into the country last evening before dinner, and it is pleasant to record that our movements are entirely unrestricted. During dinner we were agreeably surprised by a sound of bagpipes playing well-known Scotch and other airs, and found that the Amir had sent his pipers over. This morning we went for a ride of over two hours with the Sipah Salar, a cavalry escort accompanying us. We rode part of the way by the bed of the Cabul river, now nearly dry, and struck the road between Asmai and Sher Darwaza, returning through the outskirts of Mr. Pyne's workshops, which, however, were closed to-day, it being Friday. The ride was very dusty, and we saw nothing particularly interesting.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 9.

News from Kabul, dated the 5th instant, says that Sir Mortimer Durand and officers of the Mission visited the Amir to-day at his Highness's residence, at Kila Hashim Khan. At the approach to the house the party were received by Sirdar Habibulla, who shook hands with the officers and welcomed them, saying in English after the Persian salutations "How are you? Welcome." He then conducted Sir Mortimer up half-a-dozen steps to the durbar-room. On one side of the room there were placed several chairs for the officers of the Mission and on the other several chairs for the Amir's higher officials, and at the end was an armchair for the Amir. The Amir came forward to meet Sir Mortimer and warmly welcomed him. He then shook hands with the remaining officers and welcomed them. The Mission were then seated according to rank, the British Agent taking precedence after Dr. Fenn. Sir [Mortimer stated that] he [had the day before received a letter from H. E. the Viceroy, directing him to inform the Amir how gratified he was to hear that the Amir was in good health and of the manner in which the Mission had been received from the frontier to Kabul. On his own part he added his thanks for the care, attention, and hospitality shown by General Ghulam Haidar. The Amir replied at some length, and dwelt on his friendship with theBritish Government and his great satisfaction at now receiving in his capital an envoy of such high a rank and such a trusted Councillor as Sir Mortimer ; one moreover well versed in the language, with whom he could speak personally. In big affairs of State big men were necessary in order to clear up all dissensions, caused by designing persons. Big men had come to Afghanistan before, but it had been to fight and not as bearers of peace and good-will. He had never been able to meet H. E. the Viceroy owing to his own indisposition and the Viceroy's inability to visit Afghanistan and thought that Kabul was nearer to Simla really than Hyderabad, yet, owing to the existence of railway the latter was much nearer. He dwelt on his own bad health owing to gout for many years which prevented his walking at all freely, and referred to the difficultty there would be in visiting England, but said that his health was now much improved. He also had a short conversation in Pushtu with Mr. Donald, saying that he used to speak that language a good deal when he was amongst the Waziris after his defeat, near Ghazni, by Shere Ali. But in Turkistan he got out of the habit of talking, which now has come back, adding that one way to learn to talk a language was to live amongst the people and not by books. In the row of chairs facing the Mission were seated Sirdar Habibulla, next the Amir, then Sirdar Nasrulla, the second son, then General Ghulam Haider Khan, then Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan, the Amir's uncle, and then Mr. Pyne with three or four other officers and few others stood round the doorway. The Amir was looking in good health, and thinner than when at Rawalpindi, but yet younger. He was plainly dressed in a black frock-coat and black trousers. He walked slightly lame with the help of a stick. His two sons had on scarlet and gold tunics as had also General Ghulam Haider Khan with blue helmet and spike. The interview lasted for half-an-hour when Sir Mortimer proposed to withdraw. We all shook hands with the Amir and took our leave. In passing the new Hotchkiss guns we were invited to have a look at them. They are well-turned out, made of steel, but not yet browned or finished in small fittings. They have been subjected to proof and found satisfactory. The reception was most satisfactory, and the Amir's manner and speech were most cordial throughout. The Kabul officers of the Mission with General Ghulam Haidar went for a ride this morning to Deh Mazung Gap. The presents for the Amir are being taken over by Lieutenant McMahon this afternoon. They consist of two Arab horses, with saddlery purchased in Bombay, a valuable ruby and diamond mounted dagger, two presentation swords, a gold-mounted whip with watch and whistle. What is described as very fine is a gold keyless astronomical perpetual calender chronograph, minute repeating watch, a finger ring watch, a gold bracelet, watch, a gold-mounted revolver set with a gem large silver salver, a handsome sarpech of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, two carved cornelian bazubunds, silver goblets, brushes, and mirror, a metal gong, a quantity of rings, and other trifles, some handsome jars and other articles of sorts, handsome worked chogas, quilts, shawls of gold embroidery, and bangles of Indian make, and a quantity of clothes, silks, satins, brocade, silk gauze, and flowered and striped silks from English shops. The total value amounts to over Rs. 25,000. Some of the articles are very choice.

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

The following official report of the Kabul Mission has been received at the Foreign Office:—The formal reception of the Mission by the Amir took place at eleven this morning, and passed off well. Sardar Habibulla Khan conducted the party to the Amir's presence, who was most cordial in his welcome, making various enquiries regarding the health of H. E. the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. He expressed great pleasure at seeing the British Mission in Kabul, and the result of the Mission would prove to the world the reality of the friendship between England and Afghanistan. He said that the anxiety of those who wished well to the alliance and the malicious pleasure of those who wished ill would alike be removed. He dwelt strongly on the fact that our coming would be the source of discomfiture to the enemies of both countries. After expressing his regret that H. E. the Viceroy had been unable to come to Afghanistan in person, and that he had been prevented by illness from visiting India, he asked me to thank his Excellency for sending his own Vizie, especially, as I was an old friend, and could speak Persian freely. Formerly, he said, you never sent capable men here, except to make war ; now that war is over you have come as my guest on the mission of peace and good-will. After half-an-hour's conversation I took leave, thanking him warmly on H. E. the Viceroy's behalf for his hospitality. The Amir is much thinner than he was in 1885, and complained that gout had prevented him from walking, but he looked healthier.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN F. J. W. STONEY, Medical Staff, is granted an extension of leave to 7th January next.

LIEUTENANT P. A. CHARRIER, Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 8th Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN C. R. A. BOND, 35th Sikhs, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sanford, Commanding the Meerut District.

LIEUTENANT H. F. THUILLIER, Royal Engineers, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

THE home regulations authorising the issue of clothing and a free kit to men rejoining the colours from the 1st class army reserve have been made applicable to India.

THE Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory in Madras has been appointed a member of the Transport Cart Committee, in lieu of the Officiating Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh.

THE Government have approved of the issue of clothing on summer and winter scales, rations on Field Service scale, and batta at Re. 1-8 per mensem, to transport attendants and other public followers proceeding to Chilas.

LIEUTENANT D. M. BOWER, 2nd Bengal Infantry, relieves Lieutenant Hood, 7th Bengal Infantry, as Assistant Recruiting Officer at Lucknow, on the 1st proximo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. BROWNRIGG, Rifle Brigade, who succeeds to the vacancy on the District Staff, *vice* Major Davies, vacated, will be posted to Meerut; and Major Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, who has been appointed, *vice* Muir, vacated, will be posted to Meean Meer, relieving Colonel Anderson, who is officiating there at present.

THE dates of the relief movements of the following Corps have been changed as under :—the 17th Field Battery leave Neemuch on 20th December, arrive at Maknie on 3rd January, halting for camp ; leave Mhow on 3rd February and arrive Jubbulpore on 10th March. The 44th Field Battery leave Jubbulpore on the 28th November, and arrive at Mhow on the 3rd January ; leave Mhow on the 3rd February, and arrive at Neemuch on the 21st February. The 59th Field Battery leave Neemuch on the 20th December, and arrive at Maknie on the 3rd January ; leave Mhow on the 3rd February and arrive at Nowgong on the 14th March. The 65th Field Battery leave Mean Meer on the 29th December, and arrive at Neemuch on the 21st March. The head-quarters Wing of tho 3rd Punjab Cavalry leave Edwardesabad on the 29th November, and arrive at Kohat on the 5th December.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. L. Roberts to be Adjutant. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. G. A. Wimberley, South Wales Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation 27th [illegible] Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. R[illegible] to be Commandant, vice Swetenham, vacated ; Maj[illegible] F. Vyse to be Second-in-Command ; Captain A. [illegible] to be Wing Commander ; Lieutenant W H [illegible] to be Adjutant ; and Lieutenant W H Hildebran[illegible] Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Out of India : Lieutenant E. E. West, [illegible] Lancers, for 4 months ; Captain J. L. Lock, Welsh Fusiliers, for 3 months ; Captain C. I. Wim[illegible], 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenants H. Bethune and F. H. Peterson, 32nd Pioneers, for 12 months ; and [illegible]-Captain G. W. Brazier-Creagh, Medical Staff, for 6 months, on private affairs. In India : Lieutenant R. Hawes, Unattached List, to Murree and [illegible]tabad, for 3 months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant, E. C. Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, to [illegible] and Rawalpindi, for 6 months, to study the language.

BOMBAY IN 1682.

THE following list of the European inhabitants of Bombay, including the troop at Christmas tide 1682, has been discovered in the records of the India Office. It is the earliest known record of the kind in existence. Sir George Birdwood has kindly added some interesting foot-notes, calling attention to certain points connected with the list, as, for instance, the method of distinguishing the Governor's wife as Madam and her young daughters as Mrs., whil her little son as Mister not Master Ward.

A list of all ye English ( ) women and children on ye Island Bombay together with a list of such as are deceased and ye time when, for ye yeare passed, taken 28th December, 1682.

THE WORSHIPFUL CHARLES WARD, DEPUTY GOVERNOUR.

Mr Henry Smith
Mr Thomas Pettit } ....Councill
Mr John Gape
Captain Henry Gary ....Judge
Thomas Peachy Watson ....Minister
Mr John Jessop
Mr John Shepherd } ....Factors and
Mr James Butler Writers
Mr Edwd Cornewall
Mr Robert Smith ....Mint Master
Mr John Bird ....Chirurgeon
Mr Robert Bywater ....Mate
Mr John Cooper.........................Gunner
Benjamin Stacy ....Mate
Robert Harris John Mullings
John Butler (1).

(1) This, and the name of Anne Butler below [note 4] are two of the four names cut in 1678 on the leg of a colossal Buddha, at the entrance to the Cathedral cave at Kanheri. (See Douglas' *Bombay and Western India*, Vol. II., p. 206.) The other two, of the four names, are those of K. Bates and John Shaw, who between 1678 and 1682 must have died, or otherwise disappeared from the warm precincts of cheerful Bombay.

Will. Harrison Will. Young
Thomas Bigott............................Marshall
John Green ....Smith
Henry Walton ....Clerke of ye Markett
Will. Newman.........Assist to ye Secry
John Potter ....Organist
James Godson.........Assist to Storekeeper
John Paternott
Gilbt. Eaton
Richard Yarworth (2) } .... Orphans
Andrew Temple
Henrietta Hawkins
Elizabeth Spooner

(2) These are obviously the Blue Coat Boys Fryer tells us were sent out by the Company to Bombay as "Apprentices."

MAURICE EDWARDS AT THE BUNDER.

OFFICERS AND SOULDIERS IN YE ELDEST COMPA. IN YE GARRISON.

The Hon'ble JOHN CHILD, Capt	John Kettle
RICHARD KEIGWIN, Capt-Lt	Brockett Smith
John Thorneburne, Ensigne	Robert Moody
Thomas Wilkins } Serjts.	John Palmer
Thomas Perry	John Davies
Samll. Smith	John Kew
Thomas Cully	Phillip Seamore
Wm. Lashly, Clerke	Edmund Fitwood
Richard Stephenson } Corplls	Libert Baker
Samll. Ellis	Danll. Hollis
Benjn. Mastin	Edward Harper
John Franklin } Drummers	Nathll. Tapper
Hugh Starkey	Peter Parrow
George Hooker	John Hall
Robert Simpson	Michaell Rainsford
Thomas James	John Martin
Richard Foster	Francis Harris
John Ellis	Wm. Stedman
John Morgan	James Wiley
Francis Traherne	Thomas Baker
Aquilla Phillips	Alexander Davies
Thomas Matthews	James Wilson
Richard Bradeley	Alexander Maurice
James Godson	John Brooking
Richard Bennett	Wm. Bodding
Richard Smart	Charles Beames
Thomas Jackson	Joshua Wilkes
George Rawlins	John Lambe
Cristopher Kettley	George Buckingham
Thomas Berry	Jacob Scot
Benjamin Hill	George Ward
John Turner	Job Field
	Robert Clarke
	Samll. Harding
	Henry Cary
	Nich. Rawlins
	John Cumber

OFFICERS AND SOULDIERS IN YE YOUNGEST COMPA. IN YE GARRISON, VIZT.,

Henry Fletcher, Capt-Lieut	Thomas Tatum
William Gyles, Ensigne	John Deare
Thomas Sugar } Serjts	Richard Young
John Arnold	Robert Harper
Thomas Browne	Richard Hackett
Thomas Simons	James Robinson
Richard Hocknell, Clerke	Daniell Wilson
SamllMeadowes } Corporall	Wm. Rodes
Nich. Roberts	John Kater
Wm. Minchell	John Ellit
John Oneale	John Grant
Anthony Tomlinson Drummer	Jos. Phippetts
	Jos. Morton
Abraham Miller	James Warden
Richard Leigh	James Tomson
William Foster	Fra. Windsor
Michaell Waven	Jeremiah Booker
William Browne	Fra. Traneale
Cornelius Waterley	John Brocknell
John Appleby	Thomas Eaton
Michll. Buick	George Ffowler
Isaack Clarke	Theoph. Anderton
Wm. Cornborough	John Sherwin
Nathll. Thorpe	Jude Morillian
James Cooper	Francis Hall
Henry Braiden	Davis Coningham
Wm. Glaze	Jonathan Herring
Wm. Isles	Jeremiah Taylor
Benjn. Janeway	John Stephens
John Hungerford	Paul Daviss
James Harwood	Michaell Ballard
Thomas Bethell	Peter Richards
John Clements	Edward Harrison
Peter Edwards	William Colliogs
Wm. James	David Jewett

MILITIA OFFICERS.

Daniell Hughes .... Ensigne
James Osberne
Thos Hopkins }.................. Serjts
John Norcutt
John Bennett.............................. Corporall
Jaines Stephens at Verolee

FREEMEN.

Capt Thomas Niccols	Mr George Pinder
Capt Wm. Norgrave	Mr Tobias Brock
Mr Nathll. Russell	Mr Thomas Waltham
Mr Charles Rochester	Charles Foreman

IN YE HUNTER FRIGATT.

Capt Stephen Adderton, Comander	Edward Humphries
	John Braithwaite
Peter Blackbury, Chiefe Mate	Robert Hughes
	Nathll. Gylkes
John Robinson	

IN YE RETURNE.

Capt Wm.Smith,Comander	Richard Purchis, Gunner
Mr Wm.Child,Chiefe Mate	Peter Anderson
James Howell, Second Mate	Richard Minchin
	Robert Partre
Abrah: Evanson, Chirurgeon	Hugh Nipper
	Thos. Foster
Wm. Lewis	

WOMEN ON BOMBAY.

Madam Jane Ward (3)	Mrs Anne Cooper
Mrs Susanna Smith	Mrs Anne Butler (4)
Mrs Mary Gape	Mrs Katherine Fletcher
Mrs Elizabeth Jessop	Mrs Frances Fleming
Mrs Alice Adderton	Mrs Anne Hilder
Mrs Katherine Baines	Mrs Jane Meadows
Mrs Sarah Thorneburn	Mrs Mary Perry
Mrs Isabella Norgrave	Mrs Joane Cully
Mrs Susanna Russell	Mrs Anne Waller
Mrs Elizabeth Hughes	Mrs Elizabeth Rust
Mrs Dorothy Walton	Mrs Mar. Keweck
Mrs Dorothy Sugar	Mrs Ann Biston
Mrs Mary Ro[illegible]	Mrs Ann Young
Mrs Mary [illegible]	Mrs Martha Robinson
Mrs Elizabeth Bigott	

(3.) This style is evidently used in the case of Mrs Ward, because of her being the wife of the Worshipf the Deputy Governour. See also note 5.

(4.) See note 1.

YOUNG WOMEN.

Mrs Carolina Wilcox	Eliz. Kitson
Mrs Eliz. Smith	Henrietta Hawkins

CHILDREN.

Mrs Kath Ward, (5)	Eliz. Jessap
Mrs Fra. Ward (5)	John Thorneburne
Mrs Jane Ward (5)	Sarah Thorneburne
Mr Wm. Smith (5)	Alexander Robinson
Eliz. Fletcher	Izabella Browne
Kath. Fletcher	Tho. Walton
Hannah Fletcher	Ann. Walton
Mary Fletcher	Pene. Hancock
Charles Fletcher	Thomas Pettit
Thomasin Bigott	Margt. Young
Mary Niccolls	Robert Kerby
Mansell Niccolls	Thomas Cully
Wm. Headland	Stephen Robinson
Isabella Oglevy	John Richards
Kath. Norgrave	Henry Baines
John Jessop	

5 The Misses Ward are styled Mistresses evidently to mark their special dignity as daughters of the Deputy Governour ; and Master Smith, Mister, because of his being the son of a Member of Council.

A LIST of the Deceased Men, Women, and Children, commencing the

	Men	Women.	Children.
Jan. 1		Magd. Smith	
26	Thos. Streete		
30	Hobt. Kemp		
Feb. 5	Richd. Paule		
27	Alex. Kenedy		
Mar. 5			Eliz. Taylor
16	James Headland		Sarah Jessop
May 10	Rowd. Silnerson		
Aug. 7	Richd. Palmer		
24	Horora Terry		
Sept. 7		Joane Matthews	
16		And Kerby	
Oct. 22	Henry Pateman		
Nov. 10			John Kerby
26	Robt. Kerby		
30	James Savory		
Dec 20	Thos. Thonger		

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of 29th ult., left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday. She brings the following passengers :—

From London : Col and Mrs Rogers, Mr and Mrs Harvey and infant, Mr and Mrs E A Dennys, Miss Duff, Master Douglas Duff, Capt and Mrs Hogge and infant, Miss Peard, Mrs James Conder and two daughters, Surg-Capt R W Wright, Mrs and Miss Hamilton, Mr C O Leefe, Mr E Penny, Mrs Paley, daughter and governess, Mrs Cordue, Miss Kimmins, Miss King, Miss Smith, Lt-Col C R and Mrs McGregor, Capt and Mrs A F Pinhey and maid, Hon Mrs Lumley and maid, Surg-Capt and Mrs Roe, Mrs Montagu Gerard, Mr A W Orr, Mrs Prothero Thomas and infant, Mrs Abercrombie, child and infant, Mrs John, Mrs T A Taylor, Miss B A Pearson, Rev and Mrs A Haig, Surg-Major A Silcock, Mrs Wharton and infant, Miss G Wharton, Master L Wharton, Miss J Franklin, Mrs Tagart, Mr and Mrs W H B. Robinson, Mr R L Harris, Major F E Becker, Mr V A. Smith, Mr Stansfield, Mr A W John, Miss, Blakeway, Miss Campbell, Miss Moir, Mrs H Cook and infant, Surg-Lieut-Col C W Calthrop, Mrs Calthrop, Miss Macintosh, Mr DeCourcy, Miss Braddon, Mr Darby, Mr G Vibart, The Ven'ble Archdeacon MacCarthy, Miss Tucker, Miss Fox, Mr and Miss Cowasjee Jehanghir, Sir F Pollock, Mr G S Carey, Mr C S Bayley, Mr Budroodin, Lieut E Witham.

From Brindisi : Mr and Mrs F J Clarke, Major H W Duperier, R E, Mr G W Martyn, Mr Charles, Surg-Major Dwyer, Mr and Mrs J B Bell, Mr G Palmer, Mr A Robertson, Mr G W Coxon, Mr L Brock, Surg-Major and Mrs G M Nixon, Mr C J Cubitt, Mrs Sassoon, Mr and Mrs Meyer, Mr J A Monk Smith, Mr W H Brady, Mr and Mrs R J Crosthwaite and child, Mr Brookes, Mr H V S Scratchley, Mr D R Dady, Mr M Rustomjee, Miss Wallinger, Capt and Mrs Walker, Col Bissett, Colonel Beaver, Mr Tremenhere, Dr Khory, Major F S Gwatkin, Mr E Rogers, Dr W Coates, Lieut H A D Fraser, Mr R Sykes, Mr Crawford, Dr Fitz Noelling, Mr Moir, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr G J Hynes, Mr G H List, Mr W A Campbell, Mr T R Fernandez, Mr and Mrs Mackintosh, Mr R Rust, Mr J L Boyd, Mr W Connan, Mr H P Sykes, Mr Dadabhoy Byramjee, Mr Ivens, Mr E B Hills, Mr C W MacMinn, Mr G W Forrest, Mr H H Haines, Mr Yoosuf, Major Compbell, Surg-Major G A Hughes, Mrs Waller, Mr Ross Scott, Mr David Ezra, Dr and Mrs Hitt, inft and child, Rev and Mrs M Adams and two children. Mr H W Lyle, Mr J P Rawlins, Lady Cecil Bertie, Mr Benjamin, Mr Grundberg, Miss J M A Wallinger, Mr A Sassoon, Mrs F W Spring. Rev and Mrs F E D Cobbold, Mr A F Woodburn, Mr. Mehta. Mr H Beauchamp, Mr H Le Fanu, Mr J C Shaw, Mrs Yorke.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay) —Mr and Mrs Menzies, Two Misses Menzies Surg-Major W A and Mrs Corkery and two children, Miss E Pitt.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—Mr and Mrs J W Long, Miss H Bowden, Dr Farmer, Dr and Mrs O'Donnell, Mr H Donner, Mr and Mrs Cavendish, infant and nurse, Mr and Mrs Hogarth.

POLO.

THERE will be Polo to-day, at 4 o'clock, sharp. The two Jodhpore teams will play at 4 p.m., and the Poona and Bombay Gymkhana and Rifle Brigade at 4-30 in a mixed game. The tournament ties were drawn at the Gymkhana to-night with the following results :—

Bombay Gymkhana, a bye.

Rifle Brigade *vs.* Poona Gymkhana, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

1st Jodhpore Team *vs.* 2nd Jodhpore Team on Monday.

1st H. C. Lancers *vs.* 2nd Bombay Lancers on Tuesday.

Winners of Saturday play Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday.

Winners of Monday's play the winners of Tuesday on Thursday.

Final on Saturday, the 21st.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE result of the Second Examination in Medicine of the Bombay University was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of 54 candidates, who had presented themselves for the Examination, 17 were declared to have successfully passed. There were three lady candidates, one of whom is declared successful. Miss Mildred Eva Graham, the successful lady, was fortunate to secure Sir James Fergusson Scholarship.

The following are the names of the successful candiates :—

SECOND CLASS.—Nasarvanji Kavasji Arjani, Leopold Braganza, Catao J. B. B. DaCosta, Joseph Francis Da Costa, Joykrishna Das, Manuel Francis DeAlbuquerque, Parmodrai Ishvarrai Divatia, Michael St. Ann Fernandes, Abraham A. Gair, Kashinath Narayan Gokhale, Mildred Eva Graham, Khiamal Mohanlal Jiandani, Jamshedji Framji Laskari, Rajaballi Vishram Patel, Rastamji Jamshedji Petigara, Vivian Heathcote Roberts. and Pandharinath Vamanrao Shikhre.

PROFESSOR KOCH has married the young actress, Miss Friedberg, on whose behalf he recently obtained the divorce from his wife, which so enraged the women of the Professor's birthplace in the Harz Mountains that they tore down the mural tablet from the house where he was born. The intimacy with Fraulein Friedberg, who is said to be very charming and accomplished though no very great actress, was ripening at the time when Professor Koch's name was in all the mouths in Europe, and he is said to have found solace in it under the great fiasco which followed on the premature announcement of his "Consumption Cure." Divorce in Germany, as in most other countries, is very much easier to obtain than in England.

IT turns out that the rector of Blairgowrie, who refuses to shake hands with Mr. Gladstone, is the same gentleman who writes to authors as follows :—

"Dear Sir,—I am forming, for behoof of all who shall succeed me as rector here, a most unique library, chiefly of works presented by their authors. Will you, Sir, kindly give one of your books to said (Rector's) library, and, to make it the more valuable, write your name therein as its donor? Already 129 writers (some of great renown) have sent me books, and I should indeed feel most grateful if I could add to them one of yours."

One author, Mr. Laird Clowes, to whom this appeal was sent, forwarded the following stinging answer :—

"I hold that the most contemptible use to which a man can put his pen is to employ it in begging for luxuries ; but as I am persuaded that the man who can write a letter like yours of the 9th is a stranger to all sentiments of delicacy and independence, as well as of shame. I abstain from wasting further words with you."

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED.]

THE sittings of the Opium Commission were continued on the 15th ult. at Westminister, Lord Brassey in the chair, the other members present being Sir James Lyall, Mr. A. Pease, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Sir William Roberts, and Mr. H. J. Wilson M.P.

SIR THOMAS WADE.

Sir Thomas Wade was the first witness. He said he had resided in China for 40 years, during the latter part of the time as British Minister at Pekin. Asked as to his opinion as to the effect of the use of opium upon the people of China, he said that he thought there was no doubt whatever that opium when used in moderation was no more harmful than was beer in this country when used in moderation. With every desire to do all that was possible to diminish the evils arising from the excessive use of the drug—for he was willing to admit that there were evils from the excessive use,—yet the mode in which the question had been treated by the Anti-Opium Society had driven him to the opposite camp. So far as China was concerned, history proved conclusively that the Chinese had known the drug for centuries, and long before Indian opium was taken into the country by English traders. Even 30 or 40 years ago the supply of Indian opium was not sufficient to supply 2 per cent. of the population which we were accused of demoralising and destroying. The native opium was at time being extensively grown in four or five provinces. In 1847, when he set to work to study the subject in China, he found that the poppy was cultivated in no less than ten provinces. Previous to 1842 English traders had no access to any part of China except through the one port of Canton, while at that very time the area where opium was most cultivated and most used was in the extreme north-west provinces, 3,000 miles distant from Canton. At that time, too, the native article was taxed in the ordinary way along with other articles of commerce, and it was thus recognised as an ordinary article of commerce by the Government. As to the effects of the use of opium on the people, he had seen cases where it was used to excess, just in the same way as he had seen instances of the excessive use of alcohol. He had been in opium dens, and they appeared to him to very much resemble the gin palaces of England. But because opium was abused by being taken in excess, there was no more reason for denouncing the ordinary use of it as a sin than there was for denouncing in the same way the use of alcohol. With regard to the action of the English Government in the matter, he believed that had been the subject of a geart amount of exaggeration on the part of the anti-opium party. They spoke of the first, second, and third opium wars, as if the whole cause of our disputes with China was our determintion to compel them to accept Indian opium. There was no doubt that the seizure of opium at Canton by Commissioner Lin was the immediate cause of the hostilities, but the real cause was the persistent insolence and hostility of the Chinese officials for years, and the war would have come if there had been no opium in question at all. The great diffibulty was that we had then no official relations with the Chinese authorities. We had to approach them through the Chinese merchants at Canton, who were, many of them, the bankrupt debtors of English merchants, and who were therefore bitterly hostile to us. This was the real cause of the war, and the opium question was merely one small incident in connection with it. There was never any such thing as a deliberate policy on the part of England to force the opium trade upon China *vi et armis*, whether the Chinese wanted it or not. In support of this view he read an extract from the work of Mr. John Quincy Adami, the American historian, who expressed the most decided opinion in 1841 that in the war which was then in progress Great Britain had the righteous cause, and that the opium question was only one incident in the struggle. As to the succeeding wars, opium had nothing whatever to do with them ; they arose out of disputes on various matters, and these disputes, often insignificant at first were inflamed and aggravated because we were still in the position of having very imperfect relations with the Chinese Government and officials. The negotiations that took place had scarcely anything to do with opium ; at any rate there was not the least objection on the part of the Chinese to the import of opium. What the difficulty was had reference to the improvement of diplomatic relations by the establishment of a British Minister at Pekin, and this was the one thing to which the Chinese strongly objected, and the real cause of the war.

Lord Brassey : In the various negotiations that took place since the end of the last war, would you say that it was not the object of the British Government at any time to force the Chinese to receive Indian opium ?—Witness : Quite the reverse. So far from there being any reason for saying that in the treatment of the opium question we sought to make China favour the Indian article, it was the fact that on every occasion when the opium question was considered the British Government were anxious to agree to the Chinese proposals to increase the duty.

Witness, continuing, expressed his utter astonishment that intelligent men could be found to assert that opium had been forced upon China by British bayonets, and that at length China, overborne by British military force, had been obliged to sanction the cultivation of the drug in China in her own defence. As a matter of fact at the present time there was nothing in our arrangements or treaties with China which would prevent the Chinese Government from imposing higher duties on Indian opium, or from dealing with the import of that article by entire prohibition, or in any other way in which they thought fit. But he did not for a moment imagine that China would ever desire to stop the import, because the duties they charged upon Indian opium formed so valuable a source of revenue that they would be extremely unlikely to interfere with it.

Lord Brassey: Are you of opinion that the Chinese Government are sincerly anxious to put an end to the opium trade and opium cultivation? Witness said that sincerity of purpose was always more or less a delicate question, but he should say a very large number of the Chinese officials were sincerely opposed to the opium trade. At the same time it was recognised that the abolition of opium smoking, and of the cultivation of the drug, was an absolute impossibility, and therefore that it would be useless to put a stop to the Indian imports, because the opium users would simply fall back upon the native article. It was true that in all parts of the country might be seen posted up edicts prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy, but the cultivation went on just the same and the Government collected the revenue from the drug in every case. He therefore thought it was clear that there was no very active opposition on the part of the Government to the cultivation and use of the drug.

By Sir James Lyall: With regard to the provision in the treaty between China and the United States by which the importation of opium into China from the United States was entirely prohibited, he was informed at the time that that provision was inserted in the treaty not at the request of China but on the initiative of the United States, as a *quid pro quo* for the changes there desired to secure with regard to restricting the emigration of Chinamen to the States. He believed if England were formally to propose to China that she should prohibit the importation of Indian opium, the reply of China would simply be that if England desired to stop the export she could do it herself by ceasing to grow or manufacture the opium, or by ceasing to send it to China. But as to the idea that anything England could do would stop the use of the drug in China, it was the most chimerical idea tha was ever entertained by anyone. Opium smoking was thoroughly established among the people of China long before, and altogether independent of the importation of the Indian article, and it would be just as sensible to pull down the Houses of Parliament in order to extinguish a fire at Whitechapel as to stop the import of Indian opium into China with a view to suppress opium smoking in that country.

Mr. A. Pease read an extract from a speech of Mr. Gladstone at the time of the first Chinese war, in which he denounced the war as one undertaken for the protection of an infamous contraband traffic, and asked the witness whether that was not a contemporary opinion that the war was a war for opium. The witness said he should like to know what knowledge Mr. Gladstone had of the prior events. H thought that Mr. Gladstone was speaking without any accurate knowledge of the facts.

MR. S. LOCKHART.

Mr. S. Lockhart, Registrar General of Hong Kong, expressed his belief that the moderate use of opium was not harmful, either physically or mentally. In the case of excess, the smoker was to some extent injured physically but not mentally. He certainly did think that opium smoking among the Chinese people was as injurious or as great a nuisance as alcohol drinking in this country. He denied emphatically that Englishmen in China were hated on account of the opium trade. He did not think it was advisable that there should be free trade in opium at Hong Kong. If there were free trade he had no doubt the consumption of opium would be greater. In opium smoking moderation was only the result of necessity, because a man could not afford to go to excess ; therefore if the price of opium was reduced by a policy of free trade, it would lead to a greater consumption and to a larger amount

of excessive indulgence. Both on this ground therefore, and from the revenue point of view, it was very undesirable that there should be free trade in the drug.

By Sir William Roberts: The Chinese population of Hong Kong numbered about 220,000, out of a total of 231,000. He thought it was quite impossible to entirely suppress opium smoking in China—as possible in fact as it was to suppress beer drinking in this country. He could not say what was the proportion of immoderate users of opium as compared with the moderate users.

By Mr. A. Pease: Opium houses in Hong Kong were all licensed; the number was not excessive. He did not belive that it was of necessity the case that the habit grew upon one who indulged in it; on the contry he had known many cases where the amount consumed was less as time went on. No doubt when a man once began to use opium to excess it became exceedingly difficult for him to break off the habit, or to reduce the quantity he used. Alcohol drinking in China was exceedingly rare, and he had never known a single case of actual drunkenness among Chinamen.

DR. ROWELL'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Rowell, for 25 years a Governmet medical officer in the Straits Settlement, said that there was a population of 160,000 of Chinese and Malays, principally Chinese. Among these there were opium smokers, but he did not think the habit was general. The only occasion when he had particularly observed the opium smokers was when they came in to the hospitals. Probably 40 per cent of the admitions were opium smokers. They did not come to the hospital on account of the habit, but to be treated for other diseases. There were some, no doubt, who smoked to excess, but as a rule they were moderate smokers, and he knew of no cases where their coming to the hospital was necessitated by the opium smoking. In the case of the prison hospitals, the patients were in some cases opium smokers, and they were allowed to continue the habit, as it was found that if the opium was suddenly withdrawn dangerous symptoms were apt to show themselves. But he saw nothihg of the terrible craving for the drug that he had heard described—the craving was no worse than that of the ordinary tobacco smoker for his pipe. He did not believe that opium smoking caused any more injury to health than tobacco smoking. Some of the very ablest and most intelligent Chinamen that he had known were confirmed but moderate smokers. These had generally taken opium for some ailment or disease, and it did not affect their general health. The conclusion he had come to was that there was a balance of benefit from opium smoking over the harm caused by it. There was certainly a greater balance of good than in the case of alcohol drinking.

By Mr. Mowbray: The Government of the Straits Settlement derived some revenue from opium, but he could not say to what amount.

By Mr. A. Pease: He had never heard of an anti-opium society among the Chinese at Singapore; but there might have been one established since he left the Settlement.

A MISSIONARY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. Langman, a missionary, who had resided eight years in the province of Cheh Kiang, China, stated that all he had heard from the previous missionary witnesses as to the evil effects of opium on the people of China was perfectly true, and was not at all exaggerated. Within the last three weeks he had received a petition from Chinese Christians in the province where he had worked in which they said that it was hardly possible to conceive the extent of the evil caused by opium smoking. Homes were scattered, wives and families deserted, and all crimes, adultery, robbery, &c., were committed as the result of that habit. Half the difficulty in the way of the spread of Christianity arose from the use of opium. The witness further said he was quite satisfied that the whole of the hostility shown by the Chinese to the English was because of their connection with the opium traffic. The Chinese people universally believed that England was responsible for the introduction of opium smoking into China. When it was put to the Chinese that opium was in China long before England introduced the Indian article, the reply was that then it was only used medicinally, and the use was prohibited in any other way, but that through the action of England the use of opium had been legalised and had spread universally.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

Sir Lepel Griffin, who had been many years in the service of the Indian Government in the Punjaub and Central India, and had given a good deal of attention to the subject of opium, having been head of the Opium Revenue department of the Native States, said that the cultivation of opium used to be a Government monopoly, but that was given up long ago, and now the Government had no direct concern whatever in the cultivation or the manufacture of the drug. The system was now entirely one of passing the opium from the States where it was produced and levying the tax upon it. With regard to the proposal to prohibit the cultivation of opium he supposed anything was possible for an autocratic Government, but such an act would be the most tyrannous and unjust proceeding ever adopted by a civilised Government, and would be a direct violation of the whole policy of the Indian Government for the last fifty years. The people of India were not to any great extent consumers of opium except in the case of the Sikhs and the Rajpoots. It was too expensive a habit for the working classes. He did not believe that crime was produced by the use of opium. At all events he had never known such a case in all his experience as magistrate or Judge. In the case of the Sikhs he saw no ill effect but they were a hardy race and could take more opium and more alcohol than other Indian races. He would point out, however, that the Sikhs were prohibited by there creed from using tobacco, and that was the reason why they had taken to opium and alcohol. They were indeed very hard drinkers, and this fact, he thought, ought to be considered in view of the suggestion of prohibition. If opium were prohibited, might not people take to alcohol, which was a thousand times worse than opium? With regard to china, he would only say that he had no doubt the chinese would continue to use opium even if the whole of the Indian imports were discontinued.

The commission adjourned until the next day.

A further sitting of the Opium Commission was held on Saturday (Sept. 16) at Westminster, Lord Brassey in the chair, the other members present being Sir James Lyall, Mr. A. Pease, Mr. Mowbray, M. P., Sir William Roberts, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P.

The Secretary of the Commission (Sir Charles Bernard) read communications from Sir Joseph Fayrer and Sir Hugh Low, who were unable to attend personally.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER.

Sir Joseph Fayrer wrote that he was a surgeon and physician, and had had thirty years' practice and experience in various parts of India. It was unfortunate that human nature was so constituted that it would not forego the use of stimulants and narcotics, all of which were liable to be abused, and when they were so abused they produced the most degrading and pernicious effects upon the human race. There could not be a doubt that in the great cities of India, China, and other Eastern countries the abuse was carried by a certain but limited number to a great excess, but to nothing like the extent to which the abuse of alcohol was carried in this country. It was well known that over large areas of country in India by tens of thousands of people opium in moderation was habitually used, and they had a thorough belief in its efficacy to protect them against malarial fevers, that under its influence all the functions of life were better performed, that life was not shortened by it, and that physical and mental conditions were improved rather than deteriorated. This view, he knew, received the support of eminent men who had studied the question, and he was not aware of anything to controvert it. It seemed to him that this crusade against opium, though well meant, was most unreasonable. Both alcohol and opium in extreme cases were evils, but the moderate use of either must be left to the descretion of those who felt it necessary to take it. He could see no medical ground that would justify violent interference with the custom of taking opium. They might with advantage check and limit the excessive use of it, but to suppress it altogether it seemed to him would be very unjustifiable.

Sir Hugh Low, who was for many years employed as Administrator of Perak and other States of the Malay Peninsula under the British Government, wrote that he was of the decided opinion that there was no such abuse of opium in Perak and in the colony of Labuan in Borneo, or any of the islands near the Straits, as had been described by the Chinese missionaries. His experience was that as a rule the durg was used in moderation, and so used was beneficial rather than otherwise.

A CHINA MISSIONARY.

Mr. William Lockhart, a medical missionary in China from 1838 to 1864, during the latter part of which period he had half a dozen hospitals under his charge, said he had had a large experience of the effects of opium in China. When taken in small quantities the drug was not particularly harmful, but he found that the invariable tendency with confirmed opium users was to gradually increase the dose. When a man became in this way a victim to the opium habit it was undoubtedly pernicious and injurious to him in every respect; his mental faculties were not particularly impaired, but his general system became deteriorated in every way. This was so completely recognised in China that persons who were given up to the habit of opium smoking were not allowed to give evidence in any legal proceedings in the Chinese courts, as they were not considered as able to keep themselves free from corruption. He did not believe that anything like a third or even a sixth of the population were victims of the habit, because there was not sufficient opium in the country to be taken to such an extent. Opium smoking in China was entirely confined to adults. The women smoked, but not to the same extent as the men. In the district in which he had resided he should say that about one in ten of the adult males were opium smokers. The import of opium from India was about 100,000 cwt. and the native growth was about the same; but to make it smokeable the opium had to be boiled down, so that the total quantity of smokeable opium was only about two thirds of the 200,000 cwt. He had no means of controverting the evidence already given that the native opium was far greater in amount than the imported opium, but from his own experience he very much doubted whether that was the case. He did not believe that the evils resulting from opium were nearly so great as those resulting from alcohol drinking. He certainly believed that alcohol drinking in this country was a far greater curse than was opium smoking in Chine. It was not true that we compelled China to take Indian opium; she took the opium just in the same way as she took Manchester goods and other articles of commerce. He did not think it possible to prevent the cultivation of opium in India, but he agreed that it was very undesirable that the English Government or the Indian Government should engage in such a trade as the opium trade, and he had a very strong opinion that the Indian Government ought to free itself from all share and complicity in the trade.

DR. DODS.

Dr. George Dods, who had resided for many years in Canton and had practised as a medical man there, said that his experience was that most of the opium smokers used the drug in moderation and without any serious harm. Many persons who had been pointed out to him as suffering from the effects of excessive indulgence in the drug he found on examination to be dying from consumption or some other disease, who had taken to opium to relieve their sufferings. The number of instances he had met with where the constitution was ruined simply by the use of opium was very small.

A MERCHANTS VIEWS.

M. D. M'Laren, formerly president of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, had been actively engaged in the wholesale tea trade. Fifty-three years ago his attention had been attacted to this question of the opium trade, owing to the disorganisation of the tea trade by the first Chinese war. If the demoralising effects of the use of opium could be satisfactorily proved he believed that in the long run the trade in opium would not be a profitable one, because what was morally wrong could not be commercially right. The trade between India and China had always been an anomalous kind, being dominated by this question of opium. At the time of the expiration of the East India Company's charter the exports from India to China amounted to £3,014,770 per annum, of which opium represented £1,955,230 or 69 per cent., and raw cotton £878,000, or 25 per cent of the total. At the same time the total imports into the United Kingdom from China were £3,779,380, almost entirely consisting of tea, and the exports of British goods to China were only £850,000. In the years following the termination of the East India Company's chartes a great change took place. The total exports from India to China rose to £4,597,000 and the opium export to £3,299,000, or 69 per cent. Then followed the first opium war and the treaty of Nankin, by which four additional ports were opened, including Shanghai. It was expected that the result of this treaty would be to greatly increse the trade between us and Cnina, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. The exports from India to China rose to £5,328,000, but of this the proportion of opium advanced to 74 per cent. At the same time the exports from China to the United Kingdom advanced to £9,000,000, very largely of tea. In the years which followed the treaty of Tientsin which was concluded at the end of the second Chinese war, and by which the opium trade was for the first time legalised, there was a further increase in the opium exports from India, but the proportion fell to 60 per cent. At the same time, while the exports from China to the United Kingdom increased until in 1882 they were £12,000,000 (though they had fallen since to £6,750,000 through the reduction in the tea export), the exports of British manufactures to China remained about the same. As compared with this state of things he would point out that our trade to Japan, where opium was rigidly excluded, had rapidly extended year by year. At present the exports from Great Britain to Japan were £4,000,000 a year, and from India, £1,300,000, mostly productions of the Bombay mills. It was almost impossible to resist the conclusion from these figures that the opium trade from India to China had the effect of checking the demand for British manufactures in China. As a Shanghai merchant once put the case to him, if we ceased to send so much opium to China, China would take more of English manufactures.

Lord Brassey: You mean that if the Chinese spend their money on opium they can't afford to buy British manufactures also?—Witness: That is exactly what I am endeavouring to show.

Sir James Lyall: Then your case is simply that England ought to have the profit that India has now; that you would destroy the Indian opium industry merely to put larger trade and greater profits in the hands of English manufacturers?—Witness: I certainly think that it would be better for China if she took more British mannfactured goods and less opium.

Sir James Lyall: Is not the explanation of the slow growth of the Chinese demand for British manufactures due to the conservative character of the Chines people in the matter of dress, &c., compared with the Japanese?—Witness: I do not know that that is the case. The comparatively small demand for British goods in China is attributed by the native merchants themselves to the opium traffic.

MISSIONARIES AND THE PEOPLE.

The Rev. T. J. Selby, a Wesleyan missionary who had spent many years in China, said that he had carefully gone over the evidence that had already been given by the missionaries as to evils inflicted upon the Chinese people by the use of opium, and without going over the ground again he would simply say that he agreed with the statements that had been made, and he believed that those statements were absolutely true. He would point out that the missionaries were in actual contact with the people, living among them constantly in the interior provinces, and spoke from actual observation and experience; while the consular officials, merchants, and others who had spoken as to the harmlessness of opium smoking could only speak from hearsay and second-hand evidence.

MR. PARTRIDGE.

Deputy Surgeon General Partridge, of the Bombay Army, who had served in India from 1855 to 1885, said that the conclusions at which he had arrived as to the effect of the use of opium upon the people of India was that opium-smoking was a vice that inflicted great injury upon health and tended to degrade the people physically, mentally, and morally. Further, he considered that the cultivation and manufacture of the drug for any other purpose than a medicinal one was a sin. It was a fact that every year India sent to China a sufficient quantity of this poisonous drug to kill 19,600,000,000 people.

Sir William Roberts: Are you aware that an analogous calculation with respect to the export of salt to India would yield about the same result?—Witness said he had not gone into the question as to salt, but it was the fact that we were sending to China this enormous quantity of poison every year.

Witness, in answer to further questions, said that he entirely disagreed with the statements by Sir Lepel Griffin and other witnesses to the effect that crime was never induced by opium-smoking. He believed it would be found that many murderers were opium users, and it was notorious that such was the case with Lamson, Neil, and others even in this country. He had never known opium used as a preventive of malarial fever.

ANOTHER CHINA MERCHANT.

Mr. Michie, a merchant who had resided in various parts of China for forty years, and had mixed in social intercourse with middle-class Chinamen, said that he saw very few cases indeed of the excessive use of opium. The smoking of the drug was an almost universal custom, just the same as toboco-smoking in this country, but it was as a rule used in moderation, and then it was not in any way harmful or injurious to health. He denied emphatically that he had ever found Chinamen professing hatred to Englishmen on account of the opium traffic. On the contrary, he believed Englishmen stood better with the Chinese than any other Western people. He mentioned an incident that had come under his own knowledge to prove this. An American bishop, speaking to some Chinese, sought to secure their favour for his countrymen by telling them that Americans had not brought opium by force into China, as England had, and had never made war upon China. The Chinamen to whom he was speaking indignantly refused to listen to such reasoning, declaring it to be a most, mean, underhand way of seeking to curry their favour, and saying there was not a word of truth in the American's disparaging remarks about the English people.

This concluded the evidence to be taken in England. The Commission then rose, Lord Brassey remarking that it would reassemble in Calcutta on November 15.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

It can hardly be said that the climatic conditions were yesterday all that could be desired for an athletic meeting of such importance as that annually given by the Bombay Gymkhana. For the past few days the Europeans in this city have had almost every particle of energy slowly boiled out of them and anything like good form is at present bordering on the impossible. However, attracted by the excellent and sporting programme issued by the joint secretaries, Messrs. H. M. Steuart and F. W. Shaw, there was no lack of entries for the first day's events, and no meeting has opened with a better prospect than that of 1893. The secretaries have done everything to make the fixture a success. Of the new events two races were opened to representatives of schools belonging to the newly-formed Schools' Athletic Association for which the entries were good. The open events were a 100 yards flat race for all comers, a half-mile race for British soldiers and sailors, a quarter-mile for all comers and half-mile steeple-chase for native soldiers, whilst the bicycle races, a feature of last meeting, were again included in the programme. The additions to the open events has given general satisfaction in athletic circles, and the verdict is that the secretaries have presented a really sporting programme likely to bring out new athletes.

There was a splendid attendance of spectators and each event was watched with keen interest. The first event, throwing the cricket ball was well won by Mr. M. F. Reid with a throw of 104 yards. A much shorter throw often carries off this competition. The high jump was a poor show, a 4 feet 7½ jump taking first place, Coates made a splendid race of it in the quarter-mile Merchants Challenge Cup, and easily left Vanderzee when within the ropes. The time of 53 4-5 is exceedingly good for India. Mr. T. deG. Derry's victory in the two-mile bicycle race was an easy one for him, and he was able to play with his opponent. The ground was very heavy, and anything like racing time was out of the question. The event of the day, the 150 yards flat race, created most interest. Levick made a splendid dash to make up his penalty, but only succeeded in getting within five yards of Dr. Crimmins who ran in good style. The walking match was disappointing owing to the style exhibited by each competitor. It was in all cases suspicious, and one man was disqualified. In the tug-of-war, the Gymkhana put in a "beefy" team against the gunners, but they were no match for the lighter men. Throughout the exhibition was good, and in the racing splendid time was made.

A word of praise is due to the stewards and secretaries who carried the long programme through without a hitch. They were:—

Honorary Stewards: Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.; Major C. Blomfield; Mr. H. W. Buckland, M.F.H.; Mr. H. C. Burder; Rev. C. E. C. DeCoetlogon; Lieut.-Col. F. Forjett; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton; Mr. Cecil Grey; the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonald; Mr. Louis Penny; Lieut.-Col. Frank Ryley; Lieut.-Col. W. Scott; and Mr. J. L. Symons.

Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. H. M. Steuart and Mr. F. W. Shaw.

By permission of Major Luard, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, performed a good selection of music throughout the afternoon.

RESULTS.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—1, M F Reid; 2, J G Greig; 3, F H Nisnes; and 4, J C Brooks.

Brooks took this event with the capital throw of 104 yards.

High Jump:—1, D J Muirhead, and 2, H F Cleveland.

Muirhead took first place with a jump of 4 feet 7½ inches. This show was poor.

4-30 p m—220 yards Flat Race—Parsees.—1, J H Karanjia and 2, P R Bamji. Post entries will be received.

Bamji 1
Time—28 3-5 secs.

100 yards Flat Race—All Comers.—1, A F Newell; 2, Pte Seed, 4th King's Own; 3, Bombardier Littlewood; 4, Pte S Wilson, Lanc Fusiliers; and 5, Pte Greaves, 4th King's Own; 6, A R Chinappa.

Wilson 1
Greaves 2
Seed 3
Time—10 3-5secs.

Greaves made a capital second.

Quarter Mile Flat Race, Merchants' Challenge Cup.—1, H O Coates; 2, J H Vanderzee; 3, H M Steuart; 4, E H Hickman; 5, S. Babington, and 6, Tom Reed.

Tom Reed 1
Vanderzee 2
Coates 3
Time—53 4-5secs.

Vandersee made the pace over half the course, but when within 150 yards of the post, Reed sailed in prettily, and won easily by about 10 yards. Coates made a poor third.

100 yards Flat Race.—Open to representatives under 14 years of age, of schools belonging to the Schools' Athletic Association:—

First Heat.—1, N C Ashburner; 2, M J Bhamgara; 3, D F Dubash; 4 B Williamson; 5, M Connell; 6, K S Khambatta; 7, D S Ajinkyan; and 8, K R Bamjee.

Williamson 1
Khambatta 2
Bhamgara 3
Time—13 4-5secs.

Second Heat.—9, D J Daruwalla; 10, R A Daruwalla; 11, Gilbert S Piper; 12, C Pain; 13, Herbert Carroll; 14, M B Chhapgar; 15 G Rebling; and 16, M Cumburalli.

Piper 1
Carroll 2
Rehling 3

Third Heat.—17, G Bourdillon; 18, John Brown; 19, Ernest Fern; 20, Arthur Todman; 21, S W Bharucha; 22, Cumroodin Mazarali; and 23 M F Mulla.

Mazarali 1
Brown 2
Todman 3

Two Miles Bicycle Race.—All Comers.—T de G Derry and Patel.

T de G Derry 1
Patel 2
Time—9min. 5secs

There were eight laps to the two mile and Derry laid comfortably behind for the first lap when he overtook Patel and showed the way for a lap. Patel again took lead but fell behind in the third round. The racing for a time was on level terms and pace slow. In the last lap Derry laid behind until the home straight when he simply romped away from his opponent and won as he liked.

Half Mile Football Steeplechase—Open to Football playing members only—Buff's Challenge Cup:—1. P G Clark; 2, S Babington; 3, A J O'Brien; 4, B E Buchanan; 6, D F Tulloch; 7, A H Hammond; 9, E H Hickman 10, M Reid.

O'Brien 1
Babington 2
Hammond 3
Time—3min 6secs'

O'Brien soon took the lead and came in by a quarter of a lap. The other men were fagged at the first lap and simply climbed over the jumps.

HALF-MILE STEEPLECHASE, OPEN TO NATIVE SOLDIERS ONLY.

First Heat—1. Pte Governak Sonnak, Marine Bn; 2, Pte Sikunder Khan, Marine Bn; 3, Pte Bhure Khan, Marine Bn; 4, Pte Kallicharan Singh, 5th Bo N I; 5, Pte Enkennah, 3rd Infy, Hyd Contgt; 6, Pte Rasool Khan, Marine Bn; 7, Hav Barkhurdar Khan, Marine Bn; 8, Pte Manawar Khan, Marine Bn; 9, Pte Sh Abdool Gafoor, Marine Bn; 10, Pte Male Khan, Marine Bn; 11, Lce Naik Situl Thakur, 5th Bo I; 12, Pte Nuzeer Khan, Marine Bn; 13, Pte Haidur Khan, Marine Bn; 14, Pte Shaik Ibrahim, Marine Bn; 15, Pte Abdul Ajeej, Marine Bn; 16, Pte Shaik Ismael, Marine Bn; 17, Male Khan, 2nd Marine Bn; 18, Male Khan, 1st Marine Bn; 19, Chooni Khan, Marine Bn; 20, Pte Kanmeter Gopalmeter, Marine Bn

Shaik Ibrahim 1
Enkennah 2
Shaik Ismael 3

Second Heat—21, Pte Shaik Chand, Marine Bn; 22, Pte Shabaj Khan, 5th Bo N I; 23, Pte Lall Khan, Marine Bn; 24, Pte Ramdas Singh, 3rd Infy, Hyd Contgt; 25, Naik Shaik Abu Bakur, Marine Bn; 26, Pte Gunput Bulwant, Marine Bn; 27, Pte Rahim Khan, 3rd Infy, Hyd Contgt; 28, Pte Lad Khan, Marine Bn; 29, Pte Abajirao Surve, 5th Bo N I; 30, Pte Mahomed Najir Khan, Marine Bn; 31, Tukaram Sakpal, 5th Bo N I; 32, Pte Shaik Asgur, Marine Bn; 33, Lce Naik Sukha Singh, 5th Bo N I; 34, Pte Cheda Khan, Marine Bn; 35, Pte Nhune Khan, Marine Bn; 36, Pte Bhure Khan, 2nd Marine Bn; 37, Pte Yakub Khan, 2nd Marine Bn; 38, Shaik Din Ali, Marine Bn; 39, Shaik Kadur Bux, Marine Bn

Sakpal 1
Sabha Sing 2
Sabaj Khan 3

Final Boys' Race.

Williamson 1
Piper 2
Rehling 3

150 yards Flat Race, Members' Handicap—1, C F Levick, scratch; 2, J H Vanderzee, 5 yards; 3, F W Shaw, 5 yards; 4. H O Coates, 7 yards; 5, H Crawford, 7 yards; 6, E H Hickman, 7 yards; 7 B G Buchanan, 10 yards; 8, C Trafford, 10 yards; 9, S Babington, 12 yards; 10, J Crimmins, 14 yards; 11, H M Steuart, 16 yards; 12, A D Creagh, 16 yards; 13, A J Pelle, 18 yards; 14, D J Muirhead, 18 yards.

Crimmins 1
Levick 2
H M Steuart 3
Time—15 1-5secs.

Crimmins was a good first. Levick, who is not in good condition, ran splendidly, but his penalty was three yards too much for him.

1 mile Walking Race—All Comers—1, P H Jal; 2, W G Sawyer, R M L S; 3, Instr Hornby, L N L Regt; 4, A Newton, H M S; Abyssinia; 5, H Jones, Lanc Fusiliers.

Jones 1
Sawyer 2
Newton 3

5-30 p m—Tug-of-War—Bombay Gymkhana vs. 14th Company, E Division, R. A., 21st Company, E Division, RA a bye.

The Gymkhana were easily beaten at both ends of the rope.

The following is the programme for this afternoon's sports, commencing at 4-15 p.m. prompt:—

4-45 p m—Putting the Shot—1, S Babington; 2, F J Clark; 3, M F Reid; 4, H F Cleveland; and 5 W C Symes.

4-25 p m—Wide Jump—1, H E John; 2, A C Owen; 3, D J Muirhead; and 4, C F Levick.

4-25 p m—220 yards Flat Race—Open to representatives, 14 years of age and upwards of schools belonging to the schools Athletic Association.

First Heat—1, D S Bamji; 2, D H Bode; 3. M N Metha; 4, H Blanford; 5 F Brewin; 6, A Todman; 7, B M, Colan; and 8, W Robinson.

Second Heat—9, R P Sethna; 10, C Macdonald; 11, F Reid; 12, A A Bavazist; 13, S Chislett; 14, J Amrudin; and 15, B B Controller.

Third Heat.—16, D M Toddywalla; 17, H Dart; 18, D H Fida-ali; 19, M N Lungrana; 20, F P Unwalla; 21, C S Bathya Kaca; and 22, F C Doctor.

4-35 p m—100 yards Flat Race—Gymkhana Challenge Cup:—1, H M Steuart; 2, Tom Reed; 3. J Crimmin; 4, H Crawford; 5, E H Hickman; 6, S Babington; and and 7, C F Levick.

4-40 p m, ½ mile Flat Race—All Comers:—1, A F Newell; 2, Private Mountford, 4th King's Own; 3, Private Greaves; 4th King's Own; 4, Private S Wilson, Lancashire Fusiliers; and 5, S R Chinappa

4-45 p m—1 Mile Bycicle Handicap—Open to the Bombay Cycling Club only:—Handicap Alfred Ped, Captain Bombay Cycling Club:—1, T de G Derry, and 2 A R Sharp.

4 50 p,m,—123 yards Hurdle Race—1, A C Owen; 2 J H Vanderzee; 3, S Bablngton; 4, Owen; 5, S J O'Brien; and 6, C Trafford,

4 55 p,m,—½ mile Flat Race—Open to British Soldiers and Sailors only—1, J Morgan, R M L I; 2, Sergt W Dunbar, L N Lanc; 3, Pte F McGuirn, 4th King's Own; 4, Pte Edwards, 4th King's Own; 5, Pte S Wilson, Lanc Fus; 6, Pte Mountford, 4th King's Own; 7, Mr W Hornby, L N Lanc; 8, Pte H Jones, Lanc Fus; and 2, Pte R Jones Lans Fus,

5 p,m,—½ mile Steeplechase, Members' Handicap—1, J H Vanderzee, scratch; 2, A J O'Brien, scratch; 3, S Babington, 40 yards; 4, H M Steuart, 60 yards: 5, A J Pelle, 90 yards; and 6, J G L Home, 130 yaids,

5 10 p,m,—½ mile Steeplechase, Open to Native Soldiers only,

FINAL HEAT.

1, 2, 3, and 4. winners of 1st heat; 1, 2, 3, and 4. winners of 2nd heat.

5-20 p m—Boy's Race.

Final Heat—1, 2, 3, winners of 1st heat; 1, 2, 3, winners of 2nd heat; 1, 2, 3, winners of 3rd heat.

5-25 p m—1 mile. Walking Race—1, S Babingtan; 2, A J. O'Brien; 3, H M Steuart; 4, A J Pelle; and 5, H D Hammond,

5-45 p m—120 yards. Veteras Race—Post entries will be received on the ground.

5-45 p m—Tug of War.

Final Hea—14th East Division, R A. vs 21st East Division R A.

By the kind permission of Lieut Frank Ryley and the officers of the Regiment the Band of the 1st Loyal Walsh Lancashire Regiment will play a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

(*Continued from yesterday's Gazette.*)

XVIII.—After completing the enquiry the Committee proceeded to define the boundaries of those parts closed for fishing, when the Hindus present declared that the understanding was that both the ghaut near the burning ground and the bank opposite were closed to fishing.

XIX.—After some discussion the fishermen voluntarily gave up their right to fish in these disputed places on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of certain classes of people. From our enquiries and from the concession voluntarily made by the fishermen it appears to us that there is some misunderstanding on the part of the Hindus with regard to the nature of the arrangement: the Hindus were not satisfied with the concession made by the fishermen; they desired that half the river opposite to the burning ground scould be closed, not merely on the occasion of cremations, but throughout the year.

XX.—This demand was placed before the Mahomedans, four of whose leaders, with the fishermen, presented themselves: three of them suggested that this half of the river might be closed, but that in compensation they might be permitted to fish in a certain place between the Khambha and Mankeshwar temple; this suggestion was conditional on its approval by the other members of the community. Up to a certain point both communities agreed, that is, that the places marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, N, O, P on the plan should be closed throughout the year, the rest of the river being open. What was left to be determined was whether certain portions should be closed throughout the year according to the contention of the Hindu, or, as the Modhomedans urged, only at the time of certain cremations. We concluded that it was not desirable that these portions should be closed only during cremations and on certain holidays, but that if half the river, opposite the burning ground, be closed through the year, the portion of the river between Mankeshwar and Khambha should be thrown open: this portion is marked H, N, O, Z on the plan.

XXI.—So we recommend that the following arrangements should be made:—The following portions of the river to be closed throughout the year: (I) both banks opposite the place between Umra tree below the Jersing ghaut, and Kharrijal, the place marked in the plan A, B, C, D, E, F; (2) Half the portion from the point G, on the right bank to the point L on the East of the Mankeshwar temple: (the place is included between G, H, K, L, M; (3) According to the previous understanding no fishing should be allowed on the days noted below, near the junction of the river and the sea, or near Kidibara:—the first nine days of the month of Ashwin; and on the 15th and 30th of the months of Kartik, Chaitra, Shrawan and Bhaderwa.

The rest of the river to be open throughout the year. The limits of the closed parts marked A B, C D, E F, to be defined by boundary pillars, and G, H, K, L, and M by pegs.

XXII.—The principle upon which the Commission have acted is to give weight to the religious feelings of the Hindus, at the same time removing undue restrictions upon the fishermen, and to make such arrangements as will ensure the peace being kept in future and to remove the hazard of disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans.

XXIII.—In carrying out these arrangements we have opened certain places that were closed to fishing by Colonel Lang's decision but we have closed a certain short part of the narrow portion of the river in front of the Hindu temples, while the broad portion in front of the temples has been only half closed. The fishermen will benefit as they can now fish over a greater extent of the river than they could do under Colonel Lang's decision. At the same time the Hindus are satisfied that no fishing will be allowed in the vicinity of their temples, etc.

XXIV.—The first allusion to the dispute regarding the Rudrakund is seen in a petition filed in the Junagadh Dewan Dufter. On the 15th dark night of Jeth of Sunvat 1906 (A. D. 1850) that petition was sent to the Baroda Government by the Sompra Brahmins of Somnath Patan: amongst other things it is stated that a pump was erected on the Kund and nobody allowed to bathe. Thus this and other sacred places were being polluted. A Yadi is founded, dated 10th of Ashar, Sunvat 1906 (A. D. 1850) complaining of certain acts committed under the authority of Junagadh. Amongst other things it is stated that by the Rudrashwar Kund there is the tomb of a Mahomedan pir; that the Mahomedans were building a wall round it, included in which was the Kund, which was turned into a bathing place for Mahomedans. With regard to this complaint an allusion is made in a Yadi, dated 14th; bright of Shrawan, Sunvat 1906, (21st August 1850) sent by Mir Akbar Ali, Kuma visdar of Amreli, to the Political Agent. In this it is stated that in contravention of the terms of the treaty of 1813, certain acts were being committed at Prabhas Patan. The Political Agent on the 23rd October 1850 made an endorsement to the effect that this Yadi together with the Yadi received from the Baroda authorities should be forwarded to the Junagadh Durbar with a request for an explanation. The Junagadh Government ordered Jemadar Syed Bahalwa to enquire and report: the said Jemadar submitted his report on the 2nd bright of Magsir, Sunvat 1907 (December, 1850) to the effect that after making enquiries of the Hindus and Mahomedans concerned, it appeared that there was no dispute regarding the building of a wall round Rudrashwar Kund and turning it into a bath. That the Brahmins confessed that this subject must have been included in their complaint owing to negligence. Thereupon, the Nawab of Junagadh in replying to the Political Agent on the 10th dark of Magsir Sunvat 1909 (December 1850) said that in the fourth paragraph of the complaint it was stated that the Mahomedans were making a bath of the Rudra Kund, but it appears that no bath had been made. When Surrali Habib Khan made enquiries no complaint of this mature was made to him. The Nawab Sahib also stated that nothing new would be allowed to be built there. But there is no clue to Habib Khan's alleged report in the Dufter, The Political Agent sent a copy of tho reply to the Resident at Baroda for the information of the Gaekwar, and with it remarked that the disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans had been settled. But if the Amreli authorities would discover the acts that composed a contravention of the treaty he would give the matter his proper attention when settling the Gaekwar's claims against the Junagadh Durbar. The Gaekwar on the 27th Posh Sombut 1907 (1851) sent a Yadi stating that the Junagadh Durbar's explanation was not satisfactory, and that a special official of the Agency should be sent to enquire into the disputes, with whom an official of the Baroda Government would proceed.

(*To be continued.*)

PROPOSAL TO POOL THE BRITISH COLLIERIES.

A GIGANTIC COAL TRUST.

A scheme for the consolidation and common working of all the coal interests of the United Kingdom, has after years of consideration and consultation between coal experts and other eminent authorities been laid before the public. The name of Sir George Elliot, who is the proposer and originator of the scheme is too well known to call for comment. There is perhaps no one in Great Britain who is better qualified by practical experience to take the position of leader in the movement which he has initiated. He claims that the object of the great change which his scheme seeks to compass is in no way the creation of a monopoly or trust for the sole benefit of the proprietors, but a combination which shall be a benefit not only to the coalowners, lessees, workmen, and consumers, but to the nation at large. It is on this level that the scheme challenges consideration, and in so far as it makes good its right to this high ground, it ranks for judgment among the great political and commercial conceptions of the day. It requires no political sanction for its formation. The co-operation which it needs for success is in the first instance solely the co-operation of the coal lessees of the United Kingdom, who are invited to exchange their interest in the properties at present worked by them for shares and debentures in a United Coal Company. This company shall then undertake the working of the entire coal deposit of the country, with all the attendant responsibilities involved by the employment of so vast a body of labour, and the sole command of the home supply of fuel. The scheme works out in ably devised detail the conditions under which it is proposed that such an amalgamation of competing interests should be accomplished.

The present yearly output of the coalfield of Great Britain is 182,000,000 tons, which, at an average selling price of 7s. 3d. a ton, represents a gross value to the coalowners and lesses of £65,975,000 per annum. From this £54,600,000 must be deducted to cover the average cost price of 6s. per ton at the pit bank. The remaining £11,375,000 represents roughly the profits which may be made under the present system of working by the coal lessees. About 20 per cent. of the quantity of coal now produced is consumed in the working of ironstone and in the manufacture of iron and steel. As a great deal of this is raised and worked by the ironmasters themselves, who would evidently have nothing to gain in joining a scheme based on any general principle of profit-making, it has been left out of consideration, and the calculation is based on a present annual output of 145,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the sum required to represent the whole capitalized interests of the lessees would be slightly under £110,000,000. This figure does not greatly exceed the share value of the London and North-Western or even of the Midland Railway, and, in view of the fact that the amalgamated value of the railways of Great Britain would come to nearly £900,000,000, it will probably be a matter of surprise to many people to learn that the capitalized value of the amalgamated coalfields would be so relatively small. The capital sum to be dealt with, although considerable, is not therefore of such unmanageable magnitude as the first thought of a consolidation of the coal interests of the United Kingdom would suggest. The basis of co-operation on which it is proposed to carry out the scheme dispenses with the necessity to raise any greater portion of this sum in cash than may be required to free the collieries from present obligations. For this purpose it is proposed, probably with some foreknowledge of the chances of carrying out such a proposal with success, that a body of bankers shall be formed who shall agree to take debentures, at a price to be agreed upon, from any colliery proprietor, to an amount not exceeding one-third of those allotted to him. It is a further detail of this proposal that any one so so applying for the exchange of his debentures into cash should set aside an equal amount of his shares, giving to the bankers an option for 12 months to take the same at par. The total amount of cash required will not, it has been estimated, be likely to exceed the provision thus made for it.

The figures disclose nothing impracticable in this part of the scheme. The question of its working feasibility turns mainly upon the advantages which the coal lessees might hope to gain in return for their co-operation. Many of these advantages are obvious. In the first place, as a united body owning the whole coal wealth of the country, they would—paradoxical as the statement may at first sight seem—have a larger mass of available coal in their possession than any added computation of their individual properties would now give. A lessee under existing conditions is obliged to leave on the boundary of his royalty a solid rib of coal varying in width from 40 to 100 yards, which is a total loss alike to himself and to the nation. A consolidation of royalties, doing away with the necessity of boundaries for any but engineering purposes, would bring nearly the whole of this coal into the market, and together with the facilities which a different method of working would give for the hauling of small coal now allowed to go to waste, would, it has been estimated, add fully 10 per cent. to the annual output. This woud mean, if all other conditions remain as they are, an increase of 10 per cent. upon the existing collective profits of the coal trade. But the saving in coal itself is only one of the economies which the substitution of co-operation for the present system of competitive development might be expected to introduce. The expenses of pumping, ventilation, underground haulage are among the most considerable items of cost in the process of raising coal. All of these might, it is claimed, be much reduced if the area to be treated were regarded only in the light of the physical peculiarities, and dealt with without consideration of arbitrary divisions. Briefly, the effect of amalgamation, it is contended, would be to remove all that artificial factors which now stand for so much in the sum of the coal mining industry, and to leave science and nature face to face.

With regard to management, it is proposed to create a central representative council, the unit of representation being a given number of tons of coal. Under this central council it is proposed to create about 30 district committees, which would be immediately concerned with the working of the collieries and local business of their respective districts. These committees would also be elective, and would consist of representatives chosen in a fixed proportion by the shareholders and the miners. The district committee would absorb and take over the duties of numerous existing boards of directors, and thus cause a considerable ultimate saving.

The appraisement of existing values in coal properties has been looked upon as in some respects one of the most practical of the difficulties to be met. It has, however, to be borne in mind that such appraisement is at the present time constantly made for purposes of sale or for division rendered necessary by the death of a colliery proprietor. It is believed that a fair estimate or annual output calculated at 15s. a ton will be found to represent the capital value of the entire coal beds of the United Kingdom.

The labour which is directly employed upon the coal properties of Great Britain amounts to something not far short of a million of men. The interests of a million of human beings, who, with the wives and families dependent upon them, may be estimated to form nearly an eighth part of the population of the kingdom, have a weight and importance which the dislocation of industry that has followed upon successive strikes does not allow any of us to forget. Sir George Elliot has studied the coal industry on every essential side; he has a right to speak with authority upon the needs, the aspirations, and the fair requirements of the great body of English miners, and it is from the point of view of the enlightened pitman that the proposals which affect the workman's share in the new scheme have been conceived. They are put forward with a confident assurance that their adoption will relegate strikes to a closed chapter of the history of the coal trade.

The principle of admitting the claims of labour to share with capital in the profit-earning power of industrial enterprise is accepted wholly in a clause of the scheme which includes a certain limited interest upon capital as part of the working expenses, and provides that the workmen shall share equally with the coal lessees in any further profit that is made. Nothing in the sheme is more interesting and novel than the section which deals with the division of profits. This interest of the public are more directly safeguarded by a clause which admits the consumer to immediate participation in the benefit of the economy which is contemplated. The scheme accepts in its entirety the principal of the limitation of interest, and one of its essential conditions is the provision that the price of coal shall never be raised above the figure which is required to give an interest of 5 per cent. upon the debentures and to reach a *maximum* of 15 per cent. upon the stock, without the sanction of the Board of Trade. It has been estimated that an average selling price at the pit bank of 7s. 3d. a ton at the present annual rate of output would suffice to give the interest required. The purchaser, it is claimed, would thus be protected from the possibility of extortionate prices in the future, and, in order to give full effect to this guarantee, it is proposed to invest the Board of Trade, either in the articles of association of the company or, if necessary with Parliamentary sanction, with all functions essential to the exercise of its arbitrating powers. It is believed that, when there is but one salesman for coal throughout the country and the prices of that salesman are regulated by a decision of the Board of Trade, the fluctuations of retail price must be greatly checked, and the creation of agencies of distributions where coal could be obtained at a fixed published rate would be, like the distribution of water, a mere question of subsequent organization.—*Times.*

THE LOSS OF THE "SWORDSMAN."

BEFORE THE DISTRICT COURT.

The judicial enquiry into the loss of the s. s. "Swordsman," which foundered in a collision with the s. s. "Gelderland," came on Oct. 2, before the Acting District Judge of Colombo, Mr. E. C. Dumbleton.

The Hon. the Attorney-General and Mr. Jas. Van-Langeberg, Advocate, instructed by Mr. H. Creasy, represented the owners of the "Gelderland," while Messrs. Advocates Dornhorst and Wendt, instructed by Mr. J. N. Keith, Proctor, represented the Captain of the "Swordsman." Mr. J. D. Mason represented the Receiver of Wrecks, and was accommodated with a seat on the Bench.

The District Judge intimated that Captain Donnan was present as a Nautical Assessor, and that the Receiver of Wrecks (Mr. R. Reid) had informed him that, at the request of Captain Donnan, he had appointed Captain W. C. Sandeman, a Master Mariner, as an additional assessor.

The Attorney-General thought that there was provision in the Ordinance for one assessor only; but Mr. Dornhorst submitted that, if the proceedings took the nature of criminal proceedings, the Court had the power to appoint a second assessor.

After some discussion Captain Sandemen was appointed to act as an additional assessor; neither the Captain of the "Gelforland," nor that of the "Swordsman," who were present in Court, objecting.

The District Judge then intimated that he understood that Mr. Stewart was in attendance as Interpreter to interpret the evidence of those witnesses who could not speak English.

Mr. Dornhorst said that he was instructed to object to Mr. Stewart being appointed Interpreter on the ground that he was the Dubash of the "Geldertand," and that he was in the pay of the master of that steamer.

The District Judge held that, unless some more tangible objections were made, he must appoint Mr. Stewart as Interpreter, especially in view of the difficulty in obtaining another interpreter.

Mr. J. H. Stewart was accordingly sworn in as interpreter, and the enquiry commenced.

The first called was Andris Mollinar, and the Attorney General intimated that he thought the examination of the witness was in the hands of the Court, or of the Receiver of Wrecks, who was present to assist the Court.

The witness was thereupon examined by the Court on questions suggested principally by Mr. Mason, and in the course of his evidence (much of which was a repetition of that given by him at the preliminary enquiry held by Mr. Mason) said that the collision took place about 4-25 on the morning of the 4th of September last; that at about 4-15 a.m. a small white light first attracted his attention, and he took bearings about 4-20. (At this stage the Court suggested that it would facilitate matters if the Receiver of Wrecks would put the questions, and accordingly Mr. Mason proceeded to examine the witness.) After he took the bearings he saw a second light, which was also white. That was a flickering light at a distance of from one to one and-a-half miles. The second light was to the west of the small light. He delayed five minutes to take bearings because at first he thought the other steamer was going in the same direction. When the second light was clearly visible he stopped the engine and then ordered "full speed astern," because a collision was unavaidable. He stopped the engine before the collision. The "Gelderland" was then going at the rate of 9 knots an hour. He first ascertained that the other steamer was crossing his bow at 4-30, 3 or 4 minutes before the collision. As soon he saw the mast light clearly he stopped the engine. He could not say how far the other steamer was as the light was not burning clearly. He could form no opinion of the exact distance but should think it was from one to one and a half miles. When the second light became distinctly visible the "Swordsman" was three to four lengths distant. When he saw the top light clearly he saw the ship crossing his bow. He starboarded the helm and went to port. He did not call the Captain when he saw the first light, but did so when he saw the second. The sails did not prevent him seeing clearly on the starboard side. The "Swordsman" was on the starboard side. The "Swordsman" altered her course after he saw the top light. It was his duty to keep clear of a steamer on the starboard side. When he first saw the "Swordsman" coming towards him he had no time to keep clear of her by going to starboard. It would have taken certainly more than five minutes to get to starboard. The steamer obeyed the helm well, but he could not move her three points off her course in five minutes. The witness then proceeded to state what action the Captain took after the collision as regards the lowering of the boats and the rescue of the crew of of the "Swordsman."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dornhorst, the witness stated that, from the relative position of the vessels, he did not expect to see the red light, and that he did not ascertain the course of the "Swordsman" by any bearings. With a clear sky he could see a light about four miles off, but that was not clear light. The witness was cross-examined at great length on some points.

The next witness called was Captain Peter de Boer Master of the "Gelderland," who stated on oath that he came on deck about four minutes before the collision on being called up by the second-mate, who said there was going to be collision. He saw a steamer on starboad side about two-and-a-half points. The engines were then going full speed astern. He could see the masthead light but no red light, though he looked all round for the latter. If the "Swordsman" had put on a red light he must have seen it. He could not have done anything to avoid the collision. His standing orders were that he was to be called when anything was going wrong. As far as he could make out the "Gelderland" struck the "Swordsman" at the fore part of the bridge.

At this stage the District Judge enquired whether there was any provision by which the proceedings already recorded could be taken as evidence. The Attorney General thought this was a separate enquiry from that held by the Receiver of Wrecks whilst Mr. Dornhorst contended that the present was merely a continuation of the first enquiry. Mr. Mason, in reply to a question stated that only a report of the enquiry was forwarded to the Board of trade and not the depositions with an intimation that a further enquiry would be made by the District Judge. Capt. Donnan when appealed to by the Attorney-General, said that the practice in such cases was to read the depositions taken at the preliminary enquiry to the witnesses and then to ask them if they had aaything to add to their statements. The District Judge held that the preliminary enquiry proceedings did not form part of the case before him and Mr. Dornhorst then asked to be allowed the privilege of recalling the first witness. The request, the judge said, would be complied with later on.

The other witnesses examined were Mr. Winting, Peter Waggener, and Henry de Boer, all of whom substantially gave the same evidence as they gave at the preliminary enquiry held by Mr. Mason.

Mr. Dornhorst then called Captain McDermot, of the "Swordsman," who stated that he held a master's certificate, which he lost when the "Swordsman" went down. He received notice that the District Judge would determine who was to be held responsible for the loss of the "Swordsman."

Mr. Dornhorst was then allowed to re-call the first witness Mollinar whom he then examined at great length, and with whose examination the proceedings terminated for the day.—*Times of Ceylon.*

The French Admiralty has received by mail a full account of the passage of the Me-nam bar by the French gunboats on July 13. A correspondent writes to the London *Globe* (Sept. 20):—Of all the recent events which have followed the "Grosgurin incident" in Siam nothing has excited more surprise than the ease and promptness with which the trifling bill of five million francs is settled. It was expected, though on what ground it would be difficult to say, that some delay would arise in finding the money. In that case the occupation of the rich provinces of Battambong and Angkor would have followed as a matter of course, as "material guarantees" for the payment of the indemnity. But no excuse has yet been given for such occupation. On the other hand, the French have taken over an estate—the trans-Mekong country—the administration of which has hitherto cost the Siamese Government upwards of £50,000 sterling annually. Had the coveted provinces been included in the settlement, France would have been almost square. It will be interesting to watch how she takes to the maintenance of the real "white elephant" which has now passed under her charge. Five millions of francs is about £200,000, yielding at four per cent. £8,000, so that France has acquired a property the administration of which involves an annual deficit of over £40,000, say, one million francs.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

THE SUGGESTED ROYAL COMMISSION.

CURRENCY AND THE CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

In the House of Commons on the 20th ultimo, on the motion to go into Committee on the East India Revenue accounts, Mr. A. C. Morton moved: "That it is desirable all Indian officials should be allowed an appeal to the Home Government without regard being had to the amount of their salary."—Mr. J. Russel regretted he could not accede to the proposal. It might have the result of inundating the India Office with memorials. Such a prospect would render necessary a huge addition to the clerical staff. Appeals by Indian officials could be dealt with better in India than in England. Certainly the existing rule made a distinction between a highly-paid officil and a lowly-paid official, and allowed the former only to appeal to this country when he had a grievance. That distinction he thought unreasonable. If his hon. friend could suggest a more practical mode of estimating the importance of grievances, the Secretary of State would be glad to consider it.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. E. H. Bayley urged that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the economic condition of the people of India and their ability to sustain the present cost of the Indian Government, and also to consider what financial relations should exist between India and this country. He said the average payment of the British taxpayer to the Government was 7 per cent., whereas in India it was 14 per cent. Mr. Naoroji, in seconding the proposal, said he was ready to acknowledge that in many respects British rule in India had been an inestimable blessing. But the whole policy of Indian administration required investigation and overhauling. In 1853-4 the annual expenditure of India was 28 millions; now, excluding everything connected with public works, railways, and irrigation, it was upwards of 68 millions, an increase of about 140 per cent. in forty years, and this in admittedly the poorest country in the world. The young men who were examined in England for service in India, where they obtained a splendid career, took the bread out of the mouths of the natives. India had no opportunity of showing her capacity for administration. For these examinations India was charged £18,000 a year. Lord Hartington had said India was insufficiently governed, and that, as the Indian revenue could not bear the strain of employing a sufficient number of Europeans, if the country was to be better governed it must be by employing the best and most intelligent of the natives themselves. It was said a British army in India was necessary for the maintenance of the British power: that the maintenance of that power was necessary in the interests of India. He considered that each country should bear its share of the expenditure, Britain sent thousands of English-men to support its own power, and the people of India had to find the money. He asked that this country should pay a fair share of the military and civil expenditure in India as a matter of common justice. The exports to India by this country did not exceed in value a half-crown per head per annum of the population. If, however, the present principles of administration were reformed and changed, and brought into a more natural conditions, the result would be a vast expansion of trade between India and this country. Everything was to his mind promising if the Government would institute an inquiry by independent and responsible men.—Sir G. Chesney said he had been unable to discover anything to justify the proposed inquiry. There were members of that House who had a much larger and longer experience of India than the hon. member for Finsbury had. They had come in contact with races in India with regard to whom the hon. member was an entire stranger. While he could sympathise with him he would remind the hon. member he belonged to an alien race which was solely the result of the British occupation. If the English Government of India came to an end, the small but highly respectable community to which the hon. member belonged would be driven out of India. It was, therefore, strange of the hon. member to pose as the member for India. No man could have served in India without having a sincere regard for its people and without feeling, even after he left the country, bound to consider its happiness and welfare. But everything at the present moment pointed to the increased wealth and prosperity of India—foreign trade, the enormously increased railway traffic, and the increased population.

[The hon. member was speaking when the debate stood adjourned.]

The speaker had previously informed Mr. Stansfeld that the motion of Sir R. Temple would block the proposed motion of the right hon. gentleman for the adjournment of the House to call attention to "certain practices in Indian cantonments." Unless the motion were removed it would not be competent for the right hon. gentleman to discuss the matter, either on a motion of adjournment or upon the Indian Budget.

On the 21st Ultimo. Sir George Chesney resumed his speech. He contended that judged by every test India was making large material progress. One test was the condition of the large towns and cities. He did not know any country in the world which presented such remarkable instances of the rapid increase of great towns. Another test was the revenue. The taxes were becoming larger year by year. Another test was the railway traffic. The railways were being enormously developed, notwithstanding stagnation in the foreign trade; but great distress existed among the agricultural population, and their condition gave great cause for anxiety in the future. He ridiculed the idea that a roving commission by inquiring into circumstances that were perfectly well known would be beneficial in bringing relief to this class of the population. The Indian middle class were prosperous, and this was entirely due to the peace and prosperity resulting from British administration. As many of the middle class had made their money out of the agricultural population, he thought that complaints from them of the bad state of the trade of India came with very bad grace. One of the reasons advanced for inquiry was that it should be ascertained if the position of the people was not due to excessive civil and military expenditure. As to the civil expenditure, the tendency of the last twenty years had been to cut down salaries, and that process had been largely accelerated by the depreciation of the rupee. The recent riots in Bombay showed that the Government ought to proceed with extreme care in lessening in any sensible degree the number of official non-natives. In regard to military expenditure, he maintained that the Indian Army was on the most economic scale. It was an efficient army, but efficient only so long as it was understood to be a peace army, which would have to be largely reinforced on the outbreak of hostilities. As regarded the distripution of charges between India and England, he agreed that great injustice was often done to India; but he contended that no case had been made out for inquiry by a Royal Commission, the information being already available, and if any action were to be taken it should be not through a commission but by the House of Commons. He declared that the National Congress had not produced one single useful suggestion for the Government of India.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir W. Wedderburn supported the demand for an independent inquiry into the condition of the people of India and bore personal testimony to their deplorable state. He was firmly convinced that the official system was the direct cause of the present condition of the people. No doubt the interests of the army were against peace, and they could scarcely expect the army officials to be in favour of a state of things which was against their own interest. As to the quack remedy of closing the mints in India, even there was to be seen the selfishness which he so much deprecated in the ruling power, for the direct effect of that operation was to raise the value of the rupee on the exchange, in which the pecuniary interest of every official was more or less involved. He contended that the Government of India were in greate straits. The people were taxed up to the utmost limit they could bear, and they knew not where to turn. Under those conditions it was the absolute duty of the House to cause independent inquiry to be made by those who could be trusted. The real power in India did not rest with the rank and file, but with an official clique at head-quarters, while the decision in all matters rested with the Secretary of State, surrounded by sixteen members of that very clique of whom they complained. The result was that there was practically no redress from wrongs committed on any individual or class in India, the stereotyped answer being that the Secretary of State "saw no reason for interfering."—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the condition of the peasantry, they were being absolutely sold up by the money lenders, and were being divorced from the land. The suggestion now made was that there should be co-operation between creditors and debtors, and that agricultural banks should be established to furnish funds at reasonable rates to the ryots to help them in their difficulties. That scheme was accepted by both parties and approved by the Government of India, who recommended to the Home Government that the plan should be tried on a very small scale. Though this matter had been pressed for ten years it had been refused. He affirmed that every good thing that had been done for the people of India had arisen out of an inquiry ordered by that House after refusal of the Indian Council.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke said if the motion could have been put he should have had to vote against it, because, though the motion was a much milder one than was on the paper previously, the speeches in support of it reproduced the stronger terms of the original motion. He thought they ought not to do anything which could in any way weaken the Government of India, and he was afraid the appointment of a commission, after the speeches they had heard, would be calculated to weaken the Government in a country where a weakened Government would be extremely dangerous. No doubt the people of India were poor, but it must not be forgotten that there had been of late years a steady and constant improvement in material progress. He did not think many would say that frontier expense could be much reduced, but the frontier expense bore a very small proportion to the expense of keeping up the British and native army employed in India. He did not believe it was possible to reduce the expense in that force except by a complete change of system which would involve not only the military system in India, but the military system at home, and therefore if a committee was appointed he did not think they would succeed in getting the changes recommended which would be necessary to produce the result aimed at. But while it was impossible for us to part with our military supremacy in India and the control of the main public finances, he believed it was possible, compatibly with our rule, to give far greater freedom to a system of local administration.—(Hear, hear.) He believed it was possible to more and more employ native administration provided that the control of the army and finance remained unrestricted in every way in the hands of the Government.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE.

Sir Andrew Scoble said that, speaking from a long experience of India, he had not the least hesitation in saying that, so far from the interests of the civil servants of India being adverse to the great body of the population of the country, they were identified most closely with them and had produced the best results for the people of the country. The member for Finsbury (Mr. Naoroji) had stated that the poverty of India was mainly due to the costliness of the Indian Government. There was no doubt that India was a poor country, but its poverty was relative, and it was absolutely untrue that India's poverty had increased during the government of that country, or that there had been any general or indeed partial reduction of the population to a worse state than they were. He denied that the civil servants were too highly paid for the work they did. Of course it must be admitted that the civil servants of India were well paid, but they were not paid more than they were worth. It was argued that the natives should have greater part in the administration of India, but a great part of that administration was already in the hands of natives, and all the European had to do was to regulate and supervise the work of the native subordinates. There must be experienced men at the head of affair, and the only men who could be trusted to deal with matters, for instance, of bitter religious animosity were neither Hindoos nor Mahomedans, but men brought up with traditions of fair play and courage in time of emergency. Regarding the trade of India with England, the wants of the Indian cultivator were not such as could be supplied from Sheffield, or Staffordshire, or Manchester, or from Paisley. The only people who would be at all likely to buy English goods of the character produced in these great centres were the very small number of people who belonged to the middle class, and whose number were increasing under the beneficent action of the Government. He wished very much that the exports from England to India would increase at anything like the same rate as exports from India to England, but to do this they would have to revolutionise the entire habits and manners of the people. He belived that something might be done to reduce the home charges, but if, instead of having a commission, those who supported that idea would assist those who took an equal interest in the welfare of India in obtaining some remission of the burdens they would do better service to India.

MR. SCHWANN.

Mr. Schwann congratulated the House upon the increased interest manifested in the affairs of India and upon the benefits, among them trial by jury, which had resulted therefrom. He also referred to the presence of the hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. Naorroji), and complimented him upon the manner in which he had discharged his duties. That gentleman had been twitted with being a Parsee and with not being able to speak fully in the interests of the people of India. He (Mr. Schwann) would challinge those who entertained this opinion of the member for Finsbury to watch the manner in which he would be received in Calcutta when he paid that city a visit. They would then be able to realise that the people were in sympathy with him. Proceeding, Mr. Schwann asked what action the Government proposed to take in regard to Mr. Paul's resolutoin for the holding of simultaneous examination in India and England. In regard to the proposed Commission he thought, speaking for himself, that if the Government would themselves undertake the inquiry through competent men they would do something to satisfy the demand that was now made. Here he desired to express his regret at the announcement that Sir Henry Norman had found himself unable to accept the position of Viceroy—(hear, hear),—and among other reasons he had for expressing that regret was that he believed Sir Henry's ideas were largely in the direction that we ought as much as possible to lessen the forward movement on the frontiers of India. Retrenchment was not a pleasant word, dut he (Mr. Schwann) held that the time had arrived when in the interests of the people of India such a course must be contemplated. Apart from the financial question he was strongly of opinion that among the questions which might properly be inquired into by a Royal Commission was the question of coolie emigration to Assam. Abuses had long prevailed in the system of coolie labour in the Assam tea gardens, and it seemed to him that contracts such as now existed and had the sanction of the law ought not to be allowed to continue, involving as they did such a large deprivation of personal liberty. Coolie labour in Assam was in fact little better than slavery. Another point that demanded inquiry was the union of police and judicial functions. The effect of this system had been seen in Ireland, and he thought that by some rearrangement the evils of the system might be mitigated.

MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. G. W. Russell, in reply, desired to associate himself to the fullest extent with Mr. Schwann's expression of regret that India was not to have the benefit of the eminent services of Sir Henry Norman. Sir Henry's withdrawal was not due—as had been foolishly suggested—to any kind of misunderstanding with his colleagues or with the Government, but was simply and solely owing to private and personal reasons he had himself assigned.—(Hear, hear.) In regard to the question of simultaneous examinations he assured the House that there was no disposition on the part of the Government to attempt to outwit or defeat the resolution recently passed, but pending the receipt of the views of the Indian Government he could not state exactly what methods would be taken to give effect to it. On the question of coolie labour he believed he should be in a position when the House met in November to lay the full correspondence on the table, and that the Secretary of State would instruct the Government of India in the sense that the contract labour should come to an end. He was not aware of any reason for continuing the union of judicial and executive functions except the great reason of expense. After paying a tribute of admiration to Mr. Naoroji for the gallantry with which, single-handed, he endeavoured to fulfil his mission, Mr. Russell said several of the speeches delivered in the cause of the evening were based on the assumption that the poverty of India was not only great but increasing. He would not contend that the position of India pecuniarily or financially was altogether satisfactory, but be was bound to point out that as far as any possible tests could be applied the condition of the people of India was better now than was the case some years ago. The Government were quite willing to inquire by the means already at their disposal into any and every grievance either of misuse of public money or undue burdens for which a *prima-facie* case was made out either here or in India, but the appointment of a Commission such as that suggested was too vast an undertaking, and could not have any tangible or practical result.

Mr. A. C. Morton asked if the Government would cause an inquiry into the Indian expenditure in England without mixing it up with the Indian expenditure in India.

Mr. Russell repeated that they would inquire into any matter for which a *prima-facie* case was made out. With regard to the proposed disestablishment of the Indian Council, whatever the merits or demerits of that body, it had one great function—that of acting as a check upon the expenditure of the revenue.

SIR J. GORST.

Sir J. Gorst agreed with what had been said as to the honour, zeal, and integrity of the Indian Civil Service, and denied that the poor condition of the Indian peasant was due to Europern official administration of the country. On the contrary, in countries like India European administration checked extortion and enabled the cultivator to enjoy the fruits of his labour and increased the general wealth and prosperity of the country. A great deal had peen made out of the salt tax, but that only amounted to 8d. per head of the population. As to the abolition of the Indian Council, if that was done he contended that they were bound to find some other body to whom they could entrust the task of exercising a check upon the expenditure of the revenue. He thought the attack on tne Government of India had proved a complete fiasco, and he did not think that some of the speeches they had heard were at all likely to contribute to the end which hon. members who made them seemed to desire.—(Hear, hear.)

SIR W. HARCOURT.

Sir W. Harcourt appealed to the House to proceed to the practical business of the sitting and to go into Committee on the Indian Budget, allowing the Under Secretary to make his annual statement on the question. In the preliminary discussion he thought his hon. friend had expressed the views of the Government, so there could be no mistake on that matter. The Government in opposing the proposal for a Commission did not take the position that there was nothing to improve and nothing to reform in Indian administration, but when attacks were made on the Indian Government and a general indictment of their administration was drawn up it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to consent to the appointment of a Commission. Such a Commission as that proposed would be so vast that its work could not be accomplished in less than several years, and what would be the position of the Government of India, with its enormous responsibilities, during that period when it would be on its trial? It would probably lose all authority and the inquiry would probably reduce the whole Indian community to a state of discontent and possibly of chaos.—(Hear, hear.) They could not afford to place any Government on its trial in that manner. Such an inquiry, if made at all, should not be entrusted to an independent commission composed of gentleman with no responsibility, but should be performed by the responsible Government of the Crown.—(Hear, here.) At the same time he was willing to admit that all hon. members who were no doubt able to bring forward specific cases and abundant proofs of grievances rendered a great public service, and such grievaoces could better be redressed either by the Government of India or the Imperial Government than by such a Commission as was proposed.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen was quite prepared to respond to the appeal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The declaration of the right hon. gentleman had been so outspoken and decided that he thought nothing more need be said in the direction of the appointment of a Royal Commission.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House went into Committee on the East India Revenue accounts, Mr. Mellor in the chair.

Mr. G. W. Russell rose to make the annual statement on the finances of India. He was understood to say that in 1891-92 there was a surplus of Rx. 460,000, in 1892-93 there was a deficit of Rx. 1,100,000, whilst in 1893-94 there was a deficit of 1,600,000. The gross revenue for 1893-94 was Rx. 90,000,000 This was made up of Rx. 29,500,000 from departmental receipts and Rx. 60,500,000 from the principal heads of revenue. Against this must be set Rx. 10,400,000 for cost of collection. Rx. 81,200,000 for outlay, making a total expenditure of Rx. 91,600,000, The principal heads of revenue analysed were as follows:—Land Rx. 25,200,000, opium Rx. 7,300,000, salt Rx. 8,600,000, stamps Rx. 4,400,000 Excise Rx. 5,200,000, provincial rates Rx. 3,700,000, and minor sources of revenue Rx. 6,100,000. The heads of expenditure were—Army Rx. 23,000,000, railway charges Rx. 21,500,900, Civil Government Rx. 14,500,000, buildings and roads Rx. 6,100,000, increase on debt Rx. 4,100,000, canals Rx. 2,100,000, Post-office and Telegrahs Rx. 2,600,000 and miscellaneous expenses Rx. 6,500,000,making in all Rx. 81,200,000. Applying these figures to the Budget of the current year, there was a net revenue of Rx. 50,100,000 and a net expenditure of Rx. 51,700,000, leaving a deficit of Rx. 1,600,000. Nearly the whole of the deficit was due to opium and exchange. As to exchange he would invite the attention of members to the table which showed the gradual increase of the charge that the Government of India had had to bear from not quite three crores of rupees (that was three millions of ten of rupees) in 1881-2 to very nearly 10½ crores in the Budget for 1893-4. Only one exception would be seen to the steady rise, and that one was very suggestive. In 1890 the American Legislature took steps which led to a very sudden rise in the value of silver, followed by a yet greater fall, the consequent variation in the charge for exchange illustrating in a very pointed manner Sir David Barbour's remark in his financial statement—"Our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of exchange, and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 and exchange rises one penny we shall have a surplus. If it falls a penny we shall have a deficit of more than three crores. If we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude. Another turn and we may find that no taxation at all was required. He would put the figures before the Committee in another way. In 1890-1, with a net sterling expenditure of £15,177,000, the net charge for exchange was Rx. 5,448,000. The expenditure of the three following years had been somewhat higher, and if exchange had remained at 18d. per rupee the charge on that account would in the aggregate of the three years have been higher by Rx. 730,000. But according to the account and estimates, the actual charge for exchange in the three years was higher by Rx. 11,649,000.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

That was to say, the Government of India had in those three years to pay very nearly 11 crores more than if exchange had not fallen. This brought him to the currency question. This was the position in which the Government of India found themselves in 1892. The exchange value of the rupee fell 3d. in two years, which at the then value implied an addition of 2½ crores or more to the charge each year. Then there was a strong agitation in the United States for the repeal of the Sherman law, which would throw a vast quantity of silver on the market and heavy imports of silver into India for coinage apparently beyond the requirements of trade. A monetary conference was about to meet at Brussels, but the expectations of an international agreement on the joint use of gold and silver in currency were very small, and the Government of India felt that if they waited till the deliberations of that conference should be concluded before taking action in their own defence they would be in a very dangerous condition. Accordingly they proposed that failing a satisfactory agreement with the United States or other nations the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver by the public, and that arrangements should be made for the introduction of a gold standard into India. Lord Kimberley referred to a committee, over which Lord Herschell presided and which included prominent representatives of both the monometallic and the bimetallic opinions, the consideration of these proposals, with the view of their advising Her Majesty's Government whether they should permit the Govarnment of India to carry their proposals into effect, and if they should consider that there was not sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India but that modifications in their scheme might be desirable, of offering suggestions accordingly. In a closely reasoned report dated the 31st of May the Committee showed how great were the financial difficulties of the Government of India through the fluctuations in exchange, how strong was the probability that they might be increased by the action of the United States, and how little could be done to alleviate the burden of any immediate large addition to their charges either by increasing the taxation or reducing the expenditure. Reviewing the proposals of the Government the Committee considered the objections that might be raised to them either on the ground that the object proposed was impracticable or that the measures were inexpedient. They showed what course had been followed by other nations in recent years with respect to their currency, and what effect an alteration of the system in India might be expected to have on the trade either with other countries or in competition with them. They examined other schemes which had been proposed, and decided that none presented greater advantages or fewer objections than that of the Government of India. But they held that the latter failed to make sufficient provision against apossible rise at once great and sudden in exchange. Finally they came to the conclusion that sufficient reason existed for Her Majesty's Government to refuse to allow the Government of India to close its mints against the free coinage of silver, but they advised that such a step should be accompanied by an announcement that the mints would still be used by the Government to coin rupees in exchange for gold at some fixed ratio such as 1s. 4d. per rupee, and that at the Government treasuries gold would be received at the same ratio in satisfaction of public dues. The Committee's report was sent to the Government of India, who concurred in the suggestion, the object being to prevent a further fall in exchange rather than to raise the old value of the rupee. Her Majesty's Government having given their consent, an Act was passed on June 26 by the Government of India stopping the free coinage of silver on behalf of the public. At the same time notices were issued authorising the reception of gold at the mints and treasuries in exchange for or in place of rupees at a ratio of 1s. 4d. to the rupee or 15 rupees to the sovereign.

SOME MISUNDERSTANDING

had arisen as to the declarations and intentions of the Government, it was important to notice that however glad they would be to see the value of the rupee stable at 1s. 4d. they had in no way attempted to fix that ratio. What they had done was to prevent its undue depreciation by the coinage of silver into rupees in future, leaving the superabundance which apparently existed to be gradually absorbed, and to prevent any violent rise which might be injurious to trade by providing that it should be open to anybody who preferred to pay gold at the fixed ratio to do so and obatain rupees in exchange. The Committee foresaw that a sudden rise might occur in the value of the rupee, and they thought that it might be disastrous to trade if it should be allowed to go to 1s. 6d., the ratio indicated in the proposals of the Government of India as a minimum; but probably no one anticipated such a very rapid rise as actually occurred. Owing to a heavy speculation in rupee paper, of which the sterling value was improved by the measures adopted there was a great demand for bills on India on June 26 and 27. They were sold in accordance with the usual practice at a rise of one-thirty-second of a penny per rupee for each five and afterwards for each three lakhs, the object of the Government being to avoid any step on its part which should force up exchange beyond what the natural competition of trade prompted. The latter force was, however, sufficient to raise the rate in 30 hours from 1s. 3 3-16d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for telegraphic transfers. It was evident that the trade demand did not justify such a price, as accordingly when tenders were made at 3 7-8d on the following Wednesday they were accepted in the usual manner. Since July 5 there had been either no tenders at all or they had been usually for small amounts at reduced rates, which it was the ordinary practice to refuse. Recently, in the

HOPE OF PREVENTING A FURTHER FALL,

it was decided for at any rate a little while to sell no bills below 1s. 3¼d. and the tenders accepted had been only at that rate or a little higher; but the Secretary of State would on each occasion exercise his discretion according to his wants and the circumstances of the day. It was not surprising that the tenders for bills should have fallen off for a time. He had mentioned the large purchases of rupee paper. Some of that might be returned to India at a higher rate of exchange than existed when it was brought over. The stock of European cotton goods was low in India and the better prices would naturally lead to large exports from Lancashire. Again, a very large quantity of silver had been exported to India during the later weeks of the Currency Committee's sitting after it had been announced that the report would be made shortly, and until this had been absorbed, it prevented further remittances. Moreover, owing probably to the cheapness of the metal very large orders had been given for it, whether for ornaments or for coinage at native mints since the Indian mints were closed. Finally, while the change of currency was adopted at the moment when the monsoon was imminent and exports were at the lowest point, and therefore trade was least likely to be interrupted by a rise in exchadge, it was the time when the demand for Government bills on India was very small. It was certain that the trade would effect its remittances to India in the cheapest manner possible, but there was no reason to doubt that the imports of silver for coinage being stopped the demand for bills would again spring into activity, and when it did it would depend on the competition of the trado whether the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee would be attained. The Government of India had not decided whether the ratio should be permanently fixed at 1s. 4d. the rupee or what further measures they would adopt for bringing the gold standard into effective operation. Other nations had waited a long time after suspending free coinage and had gradually accumulated a store of gold. If through the work of the measures now taken gold should be sent freely to India and paid to the Government it might accelerate the time when gold could be coined and gold coins declared a legal tender, but the Government of India did not for the present make any promise as to their future action in this matter. Before passing entirely from the subject of exchange he must refer to the case of the servants of the Government who had long suffered from the constant fall in the value of the rupee, and who had in a very large number of memorials and deputations laid before the Government the hardships which they were suffering. While the currency question was under consideration it was impossible for the Secretary of State, fully as he sympathised with the officers, to deal with the subject, for until some idea could be formed of the probable future value of the rupee it was not practicable to say whether the finances would bear the strain of the additional charge that might be needed to afford adequate compensation, nor was it possible to say what form such compensation ought to take. All that could be done was to say that in the matter of furlough allowances and family remittances the officers should not be placed in a worse position than before and therefore temporarily payments were made at the exchange of 1s. 4½d. applicable to 1892-3, although in the meantime the official rate had fallen to 1s. 2¾d. A plan had been adopted which would supersede the system of family remittances for officers (unless in a few exceptional cases where contracts had been made) and an exchange compensation allowance would be given to all civil and military officers in India based on a rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. For example, if the market rate of the preceding three months should have 1s. 4d. the offices would be granted an additional allowance which would give him sufficient to make up one-half of his salary to a ratio of 1s. 6d. the rupee. Furlough allowances would be made payable at the same rate of 1s. 6d. the rupee, the cost of which was estimated at 4 lacs (Rx. 40, 000), while the concession on family remittances was estimated at 64 lacs.

THE POSITION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

The hon. member went on to make some remarks with regard to the position of Civil Servants in India, and then proceeded to say that it was still disputed amongst the authorities on the subject whether or not there had been set up a gold standard in India. Some eminent authorities thought that such a standard had been set up, but he for his part did not recognise on behalf of the Government that view of the question. All he could say was that the Government of India did not at present propose to take any action in that respect, but if gold should be sent freely to India it might accelerate the time when gold coin should be declared a legal tender to be accepted there. The question of the revenue from opium was an important one. Interest would also be taken in the railway development of the country, although even that was not so satisfactory as he could have wished. With regard to the expenditure chargeable on the revenue of the year, 280 lacs of rupees would be spent upon railways, 70 lacs on works of irrigation. Altogether the Government had sanctioned an outlay of over Rx. 19,000,000, and that had been done with comparatively little addition to the public debt.

RAILWAYS MISERABLY INADEQUATE.

He admitted that having regard to the enormous size of the country and the vastness of its population the Indian railways were as yet miserably inadequate to the needs of the people, but nevertheless their steady and increasing growth was a matter of satisfaction. During the past year 499 miles of new line had been opened. The opening up of railway communication he considered to be about the most hopeful and most satisfactory of all the works of public utility in which the Government of India and private enterprise could be engaged in that country. With regard to the moral and material condition of the people of India, in spite of the gloomy statements and even gloomier prophecies by which this subject was encompassed, according to all the tests that it was possible for them to apply there was a distinct advance in the material prosperity of the country.—(Hear. hear.) That improvement in the material condition of India was exhibited in the increase both of the exports and imports, the accumulation of treasure, the increase of comforts and even of object of art and ornament in the homes of the people, and the increase in the price given for land and in the consumption of food and salt. He could not say so much as he could wish to do with regard to educational improvement, as it was almost stationary. There was an improvement in the public health, though not so great as he could wish, and the Government was certainly not behindhand, in its endeavours to promote the well-being of the people. There had been a commission of inquiry into the opium traffic, and there had been a departmental committee to inquire into that most delicate, painful, and distressing question the Cantonment Acts. With regard to the more political aspects of the work of the Government they had done what they could to restore to the people of India the right, not so long ago conceded to them, of trial by jury; and in the matter of the Legislative Council there had been provided a ready means for redress against any grievances which might arise there, and which could not be adequately dealt with by the authorities at home. In what he had said his object had been to show what steps the Government had taken, were taking, and intended to take in promoting the material, political, and social well-being of the people. Their object had been that which every Indian Government must set before itself—namely, the maintenance of an orderly humane, and progressive rule,—but even that was not quite the end in itself. It was only the means to an end, and to his view the end to which they should apply their endeavours was to unite all the various races and faiths of India in one harmonious whole, and to raise the Indian people to the moral and social scale of nation.—(Cheers.)

SIR R. TEMPLE.

Sir R. Temple was of opinion that the statement of the Under Secretary was as satisfactory as the circumstances permitted. It had not been explained how the deficit was to be met, but the inference was that the Government of India proposed to resort to their cash balances. In regard to the silver question he did not say that the action of the Government could be defended on strict grounds of economic theory, but they had to do something, and their critics had not attempted to show what alternative was open to them. He regretted to say that on his own side of the House the action of the Government had been described as "public plunder." This was the language of exaggeration. If the natives held coined silver they could not suffer from the recent action of the Government, and the proportion of coined silver was much greater than was generally supposed. Uncoined silver might to some extent be affected, but after all what were the purposes for which the natives held uncoined silver? It served in time of peace as ornament, and in time of trouble as a resource. When the emergency—famine—arose the burning question in their mind was not so much the price of silver as the price of food. He contended, therefore, that the action of the Government of India would have the most remote and inappreciable effect, and that the natives would not suffer in the manner supposed by the bimetallic authorities. Further, supposing the difference of a penny or more in the price of the rupee did affect them to some extent it would be only a slight addition to the disadvantage which they had been suffering for some ten or fifteen years past. He contended that the people of India were perfectly able to pay all the taxation which they had to meet at present, and he defied anyone to prove the contrary. No doubt the people were to a certain extent in debt, but in his opinion that arose from a certain amount of extravagance which they exhibited. There were many ceremonial occasions of a quasi-religious character on which considerable sums of money were spent upon the priestly classes, and in all these matters the people "outran the constable," while too many facilities were afforded the money lender.

MR. KEAY.

Mr. S. Keay held that the only object the Government had in closing the mints to the coinage of the rupee was to appreciate its value artificially, and he contended that the closing of the mints would have a very early, and enormous, and a severe effect on the general population of India, and particularly on the cultivating class.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen said some hon. gentlemen seemed to have an idea that India had been harshly treated in regard to the charges imposed upon her in connection with the home Government. He thought that was an impression that should be removed. He was sure, from his experience, that extraordinary efforts were made by the Indian Government to protect the Indian taxpayer, for the permanent officials at the Treasury considered that the Indian Government was far stronger and more obstinate in insisting on the rights and privileges of the Indian taxpayer than were the representatives of the English taxpayers. He agreed that there was no committee necessary, for he was sure the Government would never wish to treat the Indian people with any want of generosity. When complaint was made of the home charges which were put on the people of India, it should be remembered that the sum they were charged for naval defence was comparatively insignificant, while they were practically guaranteed naval safety. If there was any particular item in which the Indian Government thought they were too severely pressed that ought to be matter for inquiry, not by a committee but by the Executive Government.—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the closing of the mints, he had received a number of letters expressing surprise that he had not spoken on a subject which he was supposed to be particularly conversant with. He would be perfectly frank with the Committee. When he read the resolution of the Government to close the Indian mints it was a most startling announcement to him. He thought it was a most serious step to take, but he admitted to himself serious difficulties of the situation,the seriousness of the crisis, and the difficulty of proposing any remedy for a most difficult and complicated state of affairs. Then he considered the composition of the departmental committee which had made that recommendation. On that committee were some of the ablest men connected with finance with whom he was acquainted. There were men of the most orthodox views with regard to currency, men who he was sure would never have put their hands to a report of that character unless they had felt that some heroic remedy, or a remedy of some kind, was absolutely necessary. Then he did not want to embarrass the experiment by any premature declaration. He wanted the resolution of the Government to have the fairest possible play. Therefore, as he had no counter remedy to offer and no public advantage would be served at that time by any hostile cricism of the measure, he said nothing, though he admitted it surprised him. It was a bold step on the part of the Committee and a bold step on the part of the Government. He did not know to what extent the Indian Government were satisfied with the result of the experiment. All he could say was he wished it a success, though it would be difficult for anyone to say they were confident of its success.—(Hear, hear.) while he thought the Indian Government had taken a very serious step, he had no counter proposition to make. One interest or another must inevitably suffer in India from this change. He did not say whether it was right or wrong, but on the whole the action of the Government was rather to the advantage of the creditor than of the debtor. As to whether the experiment might succeed he thought the Indian people ought not to be too impatient. They had apparently expected that the rupee would be kept at 1s. 4d., and that the Government had given a kind of pledge that it should be placed on a fixed line. He did not understand that the Indian Government had given such a pledge. To keep the coin at a particular value would be an immense undertaking. What the result of the policy of the Government would be was a matter of opinion. Even the most sanguine defenders of the measure could scarcely think it was anything but a makeshift and a temporary solution of a great difficulty.

MR. EVERETT.

Mr. Everett regretted that the last speaker had not distinctly stated what he thought should be done. For himself, he thought the policy of the Government regarding the Indian currency amounted to the perpetration of a great wrong on the people of India. It was a deliberate contraction of the currency, and short of famine and pestilence no greater evil could afflict a country. The policy of the Govenment was protection in a most naked and offensive form, and he was sorry to see a Liberal Government lending its authority to the protection of the money lender. He was amazed that they had consented to adopt so retrograde a step. While they were doing this the toilers of India were cursed, for their difficulty in getting money was artificially increased by the extraordinary action to which the Government had given its consent.He believed they would hear of a cry from the unemployed of India as they did from the unemployed of England. He believed that what the Government has done was to inflict a very grievous wrong on the people of India. He felt very loth to speak so strongly in regard to a country and a dependent country like India, but he could not help feeling that it was worse to do the thing than it was to describe the thing which was now being done. There were two objects for which this remarkable and extraordinary change was being made. The first was to steady the ratio between silver and gold, or rather between the rupee and the sovereign. He admitted that to be a thoroghly good object, but he contentded that the action that had been taken would not do this. The second object was the intention to ease the burden of the gold debt upon the shoulders of the people of India, but the effect of this tampering with the rupee, it appeared to him, would not touch it in tho very least. He wished to ask the Government why they would not give themselves the trouble to look the true facts of the monetary position in the face, and he must tell them plainly that in his opinion they had mistaken the disease from which India was suffering.

MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. S. Montagu said that Mr. Everett had the notion that the Indian Government contemplated the contraction of the currency in India, whereas, as he understood it, there need be no such contraction. The Government were not prevented from coining silver on their own account, nor were they prevented from coining gold. At the same time, while agreeing with the Government in the measures they took, he certainly thought that there might be some blame attached to the mode in which they had endeavoured to carry out their recent financial policy. There was no doubt that the closing of the mints against silver was a very important and grave step, but they were forced to take that step after the failure of the MonetaryConference at Brussels and also by the proposed legislation in the United States against silver.He thought the cause of the failure of the policy of the Government had been the want of a bold and vigorous action to sustain what they desired—namely, the stability of the rupee. They would be forced to take other steps. There was no doubt that they would have to raise a sterling loan in this country to make up for their want of sale of Council bills, because through their vacillating policy they had sold only £100,000 of their Council Bills in the last six or seven weeks instead of the two millions they offered to the public. He had no desire to see the rupee advanced in price, but he should like to see stability, and if the Government of India had had a little more backbone they would have been able to do this without contracting the currency.

SIR W. HARCOURT.

Sir W. Harcourt said he thought it was a remarkable proof of the saying, "The ruling passion strong in death," that it should be possible to revive bimetallism at half-past ten o'clock on the last night of the session.—(Laughter and cheers.) His hon. friend Mr. Everett was undefeated, and he would always be forward in what he believed to be a good cause. He did not wish to enter into the general subject of Mr. Everett's speech, but he wanted to say a word upon the bearing of this question upon the people of India. He should be very sorry indeed if it went forth that any course taken by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Government of England was a deliberate injury to the people of India. That ought not to go forth.—(Cheers.) What was the injury to the people of India to which Mr. Everett alluded? He said the action of the Government tended to raise the price of the rupee, and consequently that was a hardship to the people who must get the rupees. But would Mr. Everett allow him to remind him that he brought a charge against people the effect of whose policy would be to raise the price of the rupee from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., while he himself advocated a plan which should raise the price of the rupee from 1s 2d. to 1s.6d., because that was the object of the bimetallic theory, which was to fix the price of silver at the former ratio so as to restore the rupee price to two shillings. Mr. Goschen had spoken with commendable caution on what everybody addmitted was an experiment. Nobody could predict exactly how that experiment would result. There had been totally fase interpretation put on the intentions of the Government of India and of England in supposing that they had set before themselves the object of keeping up the rupee at a particular value. That had never been proposed. If so, the Government would have been as bad as the bimetallists.—(Laughter.) He understood that the price, Is. 4d., was established really from the fear that the closing of the mints might so violently affect the exchange immediately as to be injurious, but the Government had never proposed to keep the rupee at any particular value, simply because they did not believe a Government could do anything of the kind. His hon. friend (Mr. Everett) did not believe in the depreciation of silver, but the depreciation had taken place to the principal extent before the measure for the closing of the mints. It was not the consequence of the closing of the mints, but the cause. He did not pretend to dogmatise on this great experiment. They must be patient in the matter. It could not be expected that a change of this kind would produce at once the results anticipated. Meanwhile he thought the authors of the scheme were entitled to ask the people of India as well as of England to believe that this course had been adopted after careful consideration and upon the recommendation of competent judges.

SIR J. GORST.

Sir John Gorst pointed out that bimetallism could not in any event be brought into effect for some years, and therefore would be too late to save India. The proposal of the Government was an experiment, and he thought the critics of that scheme were bound to point out what alternative there was to the course that had been attempted.

Mr. G. W. Russell, replying to the various questions put by hon. members, said the object of the Government in closing the mints was not to appreciate the value of the rupee, but to prevent its further depreciation, and that object they had the best reason to believe would be attained. As to compensation to the military and Civil Servants, that was not a matter of contract. The Government found on the depreciated condition of the rupee that the rate of payment was not sufficient to attract men of the calibre to which they had been accustomed in the past, and that fact explained the compensation. (Hear, hear.)

The usual financial resolution was then put and agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11-15.

THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

H.M. Ismail Khan, of Datavli, writes from Aligarh under date Aug. 22 to the *Times* (Sept. 20):—"I consider it my duty to appeal to the British public concerning the policy which the Parliament has recently adopted with regard to India, and by which India is on the verge of serious danger, I am sure that this policy is a result of that ignorance of Indian matters which members of Parliament generally show, or of foolish generosity which will throw the whole administration of India into utter confusion, and lay the basis of a civil war which will ruin the country. The remedy will then be out of your power. I say plainly that Parliament has been deceived by the Indians who have received an English education—that is, it has taken their cry to be the voice of all India, and their wishes to be the wishes of the whole country. They have not considered that they are merely a 'microscopic' minority. This is a great blunder, which, if carried into effect, will ruin India. God intrusted India to your care after a period of anarchy, in which discontent and dissatisfaction reigned throughout the country,the rulers had no regard for their subjects and the subjects had no confidence in their rulers. What you did was to lay the foundation of the rule of law, which caused oppression and tyranny to disappear, and every man could check the tyrannical hand of the strong. Freedom and peace reigned. The people pursued trade and agriculture and made progress. Universities and colleges were founded. In short, all the signs and indications of a country's prosperity appeared, and the well-wishers of the country offered, their prayers for you; for they considered your rule to be a blessing from God. You had, indeed, adopted the best possible policy for governing the country. I say again that you have been deceived by the educated class, and that you have adopted a method which appears to be generous, but is, in reality, ignorant. The National Congress party says to you that they are the representatives of India. It is an utterly false claim. They dress their claims in a garb of loyalty and patriotism, but they are based upon selfishness. What is called the National Congress is in reality a Bengalee-Hindoo Congress, which has been established by the English-knowing persons of Bengal, and which in no way can represent the nations who are not Hindoos, or the classes which do not know English. . . . In India, though differences and national prejudices have always existed between Hindoos and Mahomedans, they were not so intense in former times as now; and even now the old Hindoos pay great respect to their Mahomedan neighbours. But the modern Hindoo shows disrespect to Mahomedans and their religious leaders, and abuses their ancestors, which abuse it is impossible for Mahomedans to hear and not to resent. . . ." Ismail Khan opposes the idea of election to the Legislative Councils and of Simultaneous Civil Service Examinations in India, because both would result in unfairness to the Mahomedans. "Though the Mahomedans are fewer in number so long as they do not have equal rights with the Hindoos they will never rest in peace, for if they are not able to send sufficient representatives of their choice to the Legislative Council they will be dealt with unfairly and unjustly. When frustrated in every attempt to legally obtain their objects, they will, as a last resource, draw the sword against the Hindoos, and will either be annihilated themselves or they will force the Hindoos to acknowledge their rights. Without doubt that day will be a most disastrous day for India. I ask now, If the Mahomedans are driven to this, what will the English Government do? Will it then side with the Hindoos and muster its regiments against us? If it does this it will be a great injustice, for it is its duty to guard our rights by all its laws; but if it cannot so guard our rights then it should not stop us from obtaining those political rights ourselves. . . . I say this again, had our condition been like that of the Red Indians it would have been no harm to say to us, When you get educated you may ask for your rights. We are not uneducated. We are educated in the old system of education, which we highly honour. We remember that erstwhile our forefathers were rulers of India; and, with this knowledge, it is impossible for us to bow our heads before that prejudiced and boastful nation that was once subject to us. O! enlightened English nation, do not join the Hindoos in trampling on the political rights of the Mahomedans; do not thrust the Constitution of England upon India; and do not make laws so ill-suited to the country as you have done of late. Be assured that peace will only reign in India as long as its people believe that the British laws deal equally with the strong and the weak."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In the Economic Section of the British Association on the 19th ult. presided over by Professor Nicholson (Edinburgh), the day was devoted to a discussion of currency questions.

Professor Foxwell, in a paper on the currency problem, said that all writers had agreed to commend stability in the value of money, but their most axiomatic beliefs had been rudely shaken in the controversial storms of recent years. If they were to have their monetary standard upon a mixture of antagonistic groups, upon price of commodities as well as price of services, he submitted they would fail to measure either of the things best worth measuring. They would lose all definite test and obscure the one result of economic activity it was most important for them to know—namely, the rate of progress of our national civilisation, which was measured by the growing power of commodities. Without perhaps, consciously considering the case, the practice of economists had been uniform; they had all adopted commodities as the measure. The main importance of stability lay in the relation of prices to national trade, national production, and national property. From this point of view it was the prices of wholesale commodities, not the cost of labour, which should remain stable.

FROM A COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. W. E. Dorrington submitted a paper with the title "The currency question, practically considered from a commercial and financial point of view." This question, he said, had now become a leading question of the day. It was not a local question, nor even a national one merely, but was an international question of the gravest importance. It could hardly be denied that universal Free Trade was the ideal of fiscal legislation; yet England, the pioneer of Free Trade, had so far persisted in a system of gold monometallism which was fundamentally opposed to the extension and development of Free Trade throughout the world. It was true that Free Trade was established and thrived in England in spite of her present gold monometallic monetary system, because until 1873 that system was rendered harmless owing to the bimetallic laws of France and the Latin Union. If anyone doubted the hindrance to the development of Free Trade since 1873, let him look round and take note of the Governments which had since that date initiated or increased their Customs tariffs in order to retain or secure for their respective countries the gold which they had been, and were still, obliged to make sure of, in order to discharge their external obligations. It was well known also that when Continental producers felt the pinch of the falling prices for their products, caused to a great extent by the appreciation of gold, they did not trouble themselves with a constitutional agition for monetary reform. On the contrary, foreign manufacturers immediately cried out for increased protection, for the particular industry that was suffering, and they got it; so that as they all suffered in turn, the wall of protective tariffs constantly rose higher round them and against us. It could not be denied that stability was the first qualification demanded of a monetary standard. Seeing that it was the final point of adjustment for national and international transactions, stability, as nearly as it was attainable, was the only guarantee they had hat the monetary system would work withjustice as between divergent interests. Gold alone clearly did not contain the elements of absolute or even approximate stability—witness the great fall of the gold prices of commodities since 1873. It was probable that a portion of that fall was due to cheapened methods of production; but that a large proportion of it was simply another way of expressing a rise in the value of gold as measured by commodities, and due to the altered relations between the volumes of currency and commodities, was hardly denied by the leading economists of the day. Silver, on the other hand, as a monetary metal, had shown far greater stability in relation to commodities than gold. Silver-money in silver standard countries bought in 1893 at least as much as, and probably more than, it did in 1873, the year when the bimetallic system of France was broken down. An interesting light was thrown upon this point by some figures published by Mr. Wetmore, of Shanghai, who pointed out that if we compared the China price lists of the present time with those of twenty years ago it would be found almost without exception that all articles, whether of import or export, had not only not maintained their value measured in gold, but that they had barely maintained it in terms of silver. The more closely this point was investigated the more conspicuous was the fact that while the buying power of gold had increased greatly in reference to all commodities, silver money included, during the last 20 years, the buying power of silver-money in relation to commodities in silver-standard or silver using countries was at least as great as if not greater than it was then. This pointed to the conclusion that, while silver had been far more stable in relation to commodities than gold, the two metals, divorced from each other as they had been and each working in a distinct sphere, had not shown absolute stability in their general relation to commodities. In other words, it would require the existing mass and annual production of the two metals combined to be large enough to keep pace with the march of international trade and intercourse and to afford such an expansion of the world's currency as would accord a reasonable measure of stability to prices. Seeing that gold and silver were both necessary for monetary purposes, it became a question of whether they could not be joined together by international agreement in such a manner as to form an international joint monetary standard. That they were so joined for a long period was proved by the evidence given before the Gold and Silver Commission, and admitted in the report of that body. It was, indeed, indisputable that from very remote times a ratio had been maintained between the two metals for long fixed periods. Such ratio had been adjusted from time to time to altered circumstances, but had at all events given to the world long periods of intermonetary stability—a result which gold monometallism had entirely failed to achieve. Surely, therefore, if there was any system by which the two metals could be linked together in one great international system, common sense pointed to the desirability of its adoption. It was a fallacy to suppose that if prices of commodities fell producers or manufacturers got an immediate *pro rata* reduction of their costs of production. Many adjustments were only slowly effected; some elements of cost could not be adjusted. The industrial capitalist therefore suffered, and labour must sooner or later share the loss. A silver standard country with products or manufactures competing with those of gold standard Britain had an unfair advantage over the producers or manufacturers of this country. The increasing scramble for gold throughout the world must, unless relieved by a broadening of the monetary metallic base, increase and intensify and prolong financial tension and panic. Great Britain, being practically the only country whose monetary laws afford no means of protecting its gold, except the clumsy and ofttimes slowly efficacious procedure of raising the bank rate, must experience to the fullest extent the evils of such financial disturbance. This affected credit, checked trading facilities and enterprise, and put a tax upon productive industry. The only remedy which it was even suggested would give a stable par of exchange between the various peoples on earth; which would give a steady and permanent measure of value between buyers and sellers who made prolonged contracts, individual and national; and the only remedy to relieve the "scramble for gold" and provide a suitable expansion of "international legal tender" from time to time was international bimetallism. Monetary history proved that this would provide all these desiderata and also proved that it was practicable.

A MANCHESTER MERCHANT'S VIEW.

Mr. Robert Barclay (Manchester), in opening the discussion, said it was passing strange that monetary science had been so much overlooked and was so little studied. People very frankly said about this bimetallic question, "I don't know anything at all about it." Some thought that merchants who traded with the East and had to do with exchanges must know all about it. Others said the bank parlour was the place where all these matters would be fully understood. Finance and banking were things distinct from monetary science. They might have a perfect knowledge of the one and be totally ignorant of the other. There were those who said that money was of no importance; that it was simply an intermediary—a measuring tool. This was a very inadequate view of the question. There were problems which ought to be and which must be solved. There had been a prolonged trade depression, with falling prices. There was, indeed a condition of things which no one ever knew before and which no one could understand. Both the gold and silver metals he held, were required to form the basis of currency. The attempted cutting off of one of the metals had led to the difficulties by which they were surrounded. At present there were 900 millions of either metal doing the work of the world. They formed a great reservoir in which the annual supplies came in with more or less of regularity, affecting the reservoir but to a small degree. The effect of the demonetisation of silver would mean the draining away of half the reservoir. That would make the remaining half the more valuable and lead to an inevitable fall in prices and industrial disturbance. In reference to the new currency experiment in India, Mr. Barclay said they might perhaps characterise that system as "ethereal monometallism—(laughter),—a gold standard without silver set in a firmament of silver.—(Laughter.) It was a beautiful conception for a painters canvas, but scarcely the thing to take a place among the prosaic conditions of actual life.—(Applause.)

THE MONOMETALLIC POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Cannon Oxford discussed the subject from the monometallic point of view. He believed that bimetallists exaggerated the extent of the fall in prices. No doubt there had been some fall, and two sovereigns to-day might perhaps go as far as three sovereigns did between 1867 and 1877. But that period, it should be remembered, was one of considerable inflation, following the Franco-German war. Bimetallists, he held, somewhat exaggerated the fall in wholesale commodities. In regard to commodities generally they exaggerated enormously. As to the variations of exchange and the difficulties of the Eastern trade, he asked them not to be carried away by the statement of one Manchester merchant as to the disastrous state of things in Manchester. There were other merchants in the city who very much disagreed with the conclusions of Mr. Barclay. But, supposing that the rise of gold in terms of silver had damaged the Eastern trade to some extent, that surely was not a sufficient reason for upsetting the whole system of currency. The cotton trade was not a very valuable trade.—(Laughter.) It had, of course, created Manchester, but they need not exert themselves enormously to help that place until it purified its streams and its air. Let them do that before increasing the supply of nightshirts and steel rails to the Chinese.—(Laughter.) As to the idea of issuing notes against silver, he would ask, why not issue them against pig iron or houses, or anything else?

A QUESTION OF THE GREATEST GRAVITY.

Mr. H. F. Grenfell, late M. P. for Hereford, said the currency question was one of the greatest gravity. Whatever portion of the world they looked to, whatever might be the religion, race, or colour of the inhabitants, it was plain that this silver question was the one great question of the world. Owing to the changes which had taken place in the volume of money, trade and industry were passing through a most serious crisis. He only hoped that some great man would arise who would give them that which they so much wanted—a stable standard of value. He looked at the silver question from a scientific and historic point of view. What one began with in arguing the question was the quantitive theory of money. Was that theory true or false? Was it the case that if they increased the amount of money in a community, while trade and population remained unchanged, the effect was that prices rose? And if money decreased under such circumstances, did prices fall? He thought that theory would not be disputed. Since the beginning of the world gold and silver had been used as one measure of value. But now they saw that silver—one half the money of the world—was being discarded by one country after another. France and Germany had both joined in the general scramble for gold. Did they mean to say that the demonetisation of this enormous amount of money made no difference to the remaining mass of money in the world? Was it not a certainty that under the circumstances prices would fall? Mr Gladstone, in his speech on the currency, said that gold had not varied more than 3 per cent. Mr Grenfell disputed that statement, quoting the late Professor Jevons as his authority It was pleaded that under bimetallism there would be a tremendous deluge of silver. He did not believe in the probability or possibility of such a state of affairs. He thought there was little chance of the discovery of many new mines.

MONEY AND COMMODITIES.

Dr. Sprague (Edinburgh) said that people spoke of money as if it were something altogether apart from commodities, but if they went to the root of the matter they found that money was really an idealised commodity. In this country money was gold. With all our currency systems we had not got away from the principle of barter. All nations agreed that commodities should be exchanged for a certain weight of gold of a certain fineness. What bimetallists now proposed was that instead of taking gold they should be forced to take silver. Legislation might do something for silver, but only within limits. If bankers accumulated silver and insisted on paying large cheques in silver it would quickly be found that in order to obtain gold instead of silver the customer would pay a premium for that gold. It was said that bimetallism would stimulate production. No doubt that was true, but the reaction would inevitably come.

Professor Mavor (Toronto) said that under a single standard we had extreme oscilations in value. Under a double standard there no doubt had been oscillations, but they were confined within very defined limits during the hundred years before 1874. In that long period there was a relative steadiness which had been altogether wanting since silver was demonetised by Germany.

Mr. Jacoby, M. P. said that if all the mints of Europe were open as freely to silver as to gold no doubt trade would improve. But the eventual result of the change, after five or six years which had been flourishing, would be disastrous. If there were a panic, caused by war or anything, the shock to the commercial world would be such as we had never known. He held that the fall of prices was due to over production, and to nothing else. That was a principle which was as old as the hills. This attempt to tamper with the monetary system would land us in bankruptcy; it would be the beginning of the end of the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Lewis Ha·lam (Manchester) maintained that the value of gold was rising year by year, for the reason that the use of it, the demand for it, was continually increasing, while the supply did not increase. The matter affected the farmer even more than it did the manufacturer.

After some remarks from Mr. Mandello (Buda Pesth).

Professor H. Sidgwick said the old objections to bimetallism on the ground that money was a commodity had been given up. He thought the action of the Indian Government, on which he would express no opinion, had brought home to everyone concerned that the situation was one that required Governmental interference of some kind. The question was not whether we should let things alone, but as to what kind of interference there should be.—(Applause).

Mr. S. Bourne (London) and Mr. H, M'Neill (Manchester) brought the discussion to a close.

INDIA AND THE CURRENCY.

Mr. L. L. Price read a paper on "Some objections to bimetallism viewed in connection with the report of the Indian Currency Committee." Mr. Price shortly expressed his views as follows:—The publication of the report of the Indian Currency Committee marks a stage of great importance in the progress of the monetary crisis and the report is not devoid of instruction for the student of monetary affairs. Bimetallism is frequently charged with being artificial, and the objection is undeniably plausible. But the student will not dismiss the proposal on that ground alone, for he is aware of the abuse which often attaches to the distinction between what is natural and what is artificial. The layman however, may be prejudicially influenced by the charge; but the review of foreign systems of currency contained in the report of the Indian Currency Committee should suffice to convince him that compared with these complicated systems, which are in many cases the consequence of the abandonment of bimetallism, or of the refusal to return to it, the bimetallic scheme appears simple and natural. Another consideration raised by the report is the fact that a currency change has now been sanctioned, which is distinctly designed to meet evils occasioned by currency changes. The particular phase of the malady with which the Indian Committee deal is that connected with fluctuations of exchange, and they do not profess to effect a complete cure, but to check the further inroads of the disease. In England and Europe the more prominent phase is rather that of an "appreciation" of gold. To deny the existence of this is now hardly possible, in whatever sense the term "appreciation" is used, and to ignore the evils which are consequent upon it is no less difficult, while the Indian analogy renders inapplicable the plausible argument that Governments should not "tamper" with the currency. And yet this argument, together with that based on the supposed artificial character of bimetallism, not improbably supplies a large part of the 'vis inertiæ' which hinders its progress in this country, and does so in the minds of candid practical men honestly desirous to set aside prejudice. It is to them that the appeal must be made, and they may fairly be asked at the present juncture to give their careful attention to the question, for the action of the Indian Government is likely to accentuate the monetary difficulties of the Western world. Directly and indirectly it can hardly fail to increase the appreciation of gold. It may indeed so intensify the troubles as to compel attention to what was unheeded before, and thus out of present evil future good may possibly issue. But, with a view of shortening the period of suspense, the candid observer may be asked to contemplate the dilemmas to which the refusal of bimetallism has brought those who are anxious to relieve by other means the pressure of monetary difficulties. The Indian proposal illustrates some of these dilemmas, and is at the best acknowledged to be but a 'pis aller.' It affords a fresh example of the dangers and difficulties of a policy of drift, and the practical man may now be asked whether he is really willing that such a policy should indefinitely continue. Happily there have of late been singns that the crust of indifference is being broken through, and to this beneficial process the report of the Indian Currency Committee promises to render material assistance.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, in a paper on "India and the Currency," said the change in Indias currency was forced on herby political and financial considerations. It was also defensible on practieal and theoretical grounds. The practical ground was that the balance of trade would remain in India's favour, a fact due to other considerations. The theoretical ground was that it made the least possible change in the 'status quo.' Monometallism, with an extended use of silver, had not yet been sufficiently tried.

Mr. R. Barcloy, Mr. F. J. Faraday, and other gentlemen briefly discussed the papers. Afterwards the business of the section was concluded.

Colonel H. M. Bengough, C. B., half-pay, late 77th Foot, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, and Brigadier-General commanding the troops in Jamaica, in succession to Major-General W. Black, C. B. Colonel Bengough has done good service in Africa and Burma, and has commanded a District in Madras, in addition to having held the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Madras Army for many years. He commanded the 4th Brigade in the autumn manœuvres which have just terminated.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE NEW DANGER REPORTED FROM INDIA.

The *Spectator*, referring, under the above heading, to Lord Harris's recent speech on the cow-killing riots in Bombay, opines that his lordship's statement that an extensive machinery is at work to excite disorder under pretext of preventing the killing of cows, must be more or less true:—"It is confirmed, too, we see, from the other side of India, by the editor of *Rais and Ryot*, a man of much ability, not likely to be taken in, and who, if we mistake not, has been Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Native State. That looks very much as if there were a plot on foot intended to rouse the Hindoos all through Northern and Eastern India to prevent the slaughter of cows, and thus by creating a kind of civil war over an immense area, to bring the Government into a position of grave embarrassment. They might have serious religious riots to meet over the greater part of India, and so find themselves in this uncomfortable position. They cannot accede to the Hindoo demand, which is unjust alike to Mahomedans and Christians; while if they take sides, or appear to take sides, with the Mahomedans, they would be left at the end of the shindy with the majority of the population against them, and with the Mahomedans full of the feeling that they had saved the Empire, and ought to rule it as they used to do. It is an ugly story, and might in a moment become uglier still. The Mahomedans are the strongest single body in India, because they will act together, because battle is part of their creed, and because they have the traditional right to the Empire; but the warrior-races of India are all Hindoo. If the Mahrattas, and the Rajpoots, and the Sikhs, and the Goorkhas all took up the cause of the cows, we should be left with no fighting Asiatics behind us except the Mussulmans, to whom, as we have explained, it would be in the highest degree inexpedient, almost immoral, to appeal. Our business in India is to prevent civil war, not by letting loose the creeds to foster a civil war which would be the greatest and most sanguinary the world ever saw. . . . What, then, is to be done if any movement such as Lord Harris expects is actually at hand? Wait and watch, and if an outbreak comes in any big place, stamp it out instantly, at whatever cost to life, so that all India may know that the English are awake and fierce. If that succeeds, punish as few as possible, but punish with the whole rigour of the law. Arrests by the thousand, such as have been made in Bombay, do no good, and cause endless irritation. If on the other hand, the movement spreads, concentrate force at points chosen by the experts, and wait till the invincible Asiatic tendency to gather armies and found kingdoms has time to manifest itself. That change is as certain to arrive shortly after the insurrection breaks out in strength, as the people are certain to form regiments; and once gathered in strength, the European power of fighting, on which the Empire in the long run rests, will crush the insurrection once more. Popular resistance in Asia never survives the loss of a regular engagement. The day after a pitched battle, ten thousand villages submit, and swear, in the melancholy monotone of beaten Orientals, that they never dreamed of doing anything else—that in fact, they never rebelled, and that, as to cows, they never thought about them, and for a hundred years have let the Sahibs eat them—which is true. As to preventive measures, laws against the Press, laws against seditious harangues, laws against secret 'instigations,' we do not believe they are fruitful of anything but worry. Before the Mutiny, the complaints, the signals, and the orders were carried through the country by fakirs and sunyasees, by Sepoys on leave, by ordinary travellers, by runners, whom no Government would dream of suspecting, and could not arrest if it did. When a movement is at hand in India the police know nothing, the soldiers know nothing, the traders know nothing; only here and there an individual officer is warned by a friend, and sends on the warning to his superiors, almost invariably to receive a snubbing for his pains. The only thing to do is to watch carefully, to pay for information liberally, to protect the telegraphs as far as possible—they ought to be underground—and then to rely on the only solid basis of power, the inability of a native force to cope with a British one, be the disparity of numbers what it may. The British Empire in India is not a structure but a miracle, and though we are bound to use all means for its preservation, it will fall in the hour God wills, and not one second sooner."

INDIA AND THE COLONIES AT CHICAGO.

The following (according to Reuter) are among the awards in the Forestry Section of the World's Fair:—

British.—Bombay and Burmah Trading Corporation (Ltd.), London—teakwood, timber, planks, and finished articles.

Indian.—Indian Government Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, India—forest maps, &c., specimens of dyewoods, tanning-woods, resins. &c., gums, resin tanning and dyeing materials, collection of woods (two awards), wood carving on ornamental wood carving on ornamental wood, species of timber and sandal wood; Assam—resins and oils, collection of Assam timbers; Burmah—carved teak door, collection of oils and resins, raw and manufactured, collection of padouk woods from the Andaman Islands; Jane Williams, of North Wales—collection of baskets made of grass; Commissioners of Ceylon—collection of woods; Colombo Oil Mills—cocoanut wood and boards.

British Guiana.—Park and Cunningham—collection of commercial timbers.

Trinidad.—William F. Burney and Company—Saman or Caracos bean; C. W. Meader—red cedar panel and collection of hard wood panels.

Jamaica.—Commission of Jamaica—collection of basket work; William Fawcett—collection of specimen woods and herbs; C. A. Brown—collection of ornamental woods.

The names of the leading British shipping companies are included in the list of awards in the section devoted to navigation.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The insurrectionary movement in the province of Tucuman is reported to be spreading.

The insurgents in Brazil appear to be steadily gaining ground everywhere. After a heavy bombardment of Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 17, several of the Federalist gunboats left the bay to attack Santos. Military and naval officers ashore have refused to obey the orders of President Peixoto, and his cause is regarded as lost unless he receives foreign aid. The garrisons of all the ports in the bay of Rio, except Santa Cruz, have declared in favour of the revolution. Bahia and Pernambuco have also deserted the President. Precise information as to the state of affairs at Rio is virtually unattainable, on account of the censorship exercised by the Peixoto Government over the telegraph wires. The bombardment of the city is believed to have resulted in much more serious damage and loss of life than is admitted in the official reports.

The Session of the Mexican Congress was opened on Sept. 16 by President Diaz, who, in his speech on the occasion, stated that, by effecting retrenchment in the expenditure, the Government had succeeded in establishing an equilibrium in the Budget. The President added that peace prevailed throughout the country, and that Mexico maintained friendly relations with Foreign Powers.

There is considerable emigration from Spain to the South American Republics owing to the distress prevailing in the former country.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The cholera has reappeared at Hamburg, owing to an accident to the filtering works of the new water supply, whereby the unfiltered water of the Elbe got into the mains. Progress of the epidemic is reported from St. Petersburg, Bilbao (Spain), Smyrna, Palermo, Leghorn, Barreme, in the Basses Alpes, and Brest. The scourge show a decline in Hungary and Galicia, and in some parts of Roumania. It is denied that there is as yet any general cholera epidemic at Constantinople. The disease (says a Paris telegram) has assumed an epidemic form in the Department of Finisterre.

Deaths from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa are reported from various London suburbs and from Hull, Grimsby, Leeds, Derby, and South Shields. Generally, however, the outlook in England is regarded as more favourable.

The German Emperor is reported to have telegraphed to Prince Bismarck expressing his sympathy for the ex-Chancellor in his illness, and, in view of the unfavourable climatic conditions at Friedrichsruh, offering his old servant a residence in one of the Imperial castles. Prince Bismarck replied in a "long telegram cordially thanking his Majesty," but intimating that "he was obliged to decline the offer on the advice of Prof. Schweniger, who expressed himself as opposed to a change of residence."

To cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Rednses, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf. &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and buautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

Sir George Chesney writes to the "Times":—The bill which completes the great measure of reform of the Indian Army administration now for many years in process of being carried out, by formally severing the connection—which has long ceased to be much more than nominal—between the Madras and Bombay armies and the Madras and Bombay Governments respectively, was read a third time in the House of Commons on Thursday [Friday] night. The bill must, however, be referred back to the House of Lords, because it was altered in Committee, two clauses introduced when it was passing through that House, empowering the appointment of the general officers commanding those armies to be members of Council of the respective Presidencies, having been struck out by the House of Commons. This restoration of the bill to its original form as first presented to Parliament was fully justified by the circumstances. The Lord's amendment mangled the measure, and the supporters of it must, I venture to think, have entirely misapprehended the state of things as now actually existing with which the Bill has to deal, and the inconsequential nature of the change made by them. In times long gone by, the territories occupied by the Madras and Bombay armies were conterminous, or nearly so, with the respective presidencies so called. But this condition has long passed away. The Madras army now garrisons five separate provinces—Madras, Burma, Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces, also a part of the Bombay Presidency, and the Madras Government, except in regard to the army, had nothing whatever to do with the affairs of any of these provinces save only Madras itself. The state of things under which the Madras Government had any voice upon the military arrangement in territories beyond their own jurisdiction was in the last degree inconvenient and cumbrous, but for so long as it was in force the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army was naturally and properly a member of that Government. But now that this Government is to be divested of these functions, long practically obsolete, to retain a special connection between the general commanding these scattered forces and the Government of one in particular of the many provinces with which he is concerned would, as an administrative arrangement, be positively grotesque in its impropriety. Of the three regiments of Madras cavalry only one, and less than one-third of the infantry of that army, is stationed within the Madras Presidency, Burmah has a much larger proportion of the whole army, and, in a military point of view, is much the more important province of the two. If the cammanding general is to be attached to the Government of any one province in particular, it should be that of Burmah rather than that of Madras, which is less concerned with military questions than any other in India. But of course such an arrangement would be inappropriate in any case. If the Government of a province wants to consult personally with a military authority, the proper person is the general commanding the troops in that province who is immediately at hand, not his senior who commands the troops in several other provinces as well. There is further the practical consideration that an official whose duties are so extensive should not be furnished with a reason or pretext for not being available whenever he is needed, that he has to attend the sittings of a council in one corner of his charge. Precisely similar arguments apply to the case of the Bombay Army. That army garrisons no less than six separate provinces or territorial administrations, including the important States of Central India and Rajputana, as well as distant Beluchistan, with all of which the Bombay Government have no concern whatever. It would be highly inexpedient to tie down the commander of the troops through these widely scattered territories by attaching him, in the civil capacity of a councillor, to a Government which lies wholly outside them. There is yet another consideration. A very important feature of the great reform now on the point of consummation is the removal of the Bengal Army from the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief in India and its division into two separate armies of Punjabis and Hindustanis respectively. The Indian forces will thus be organised in four armies, each under a Lieutenant-General, with the Commander-in-Chief over the whole. Although these four armies will not be greatly unequal in size, the Punjab Army will be larger than the others, and in the fighting power will be much the strongest. Next in strength and efficiency comes the Bengal Army. It would be quite inconsistent with these conditions that the generals commanding these armies should be placed in a lower position than the other two, as would be the case if the latter retained their places as members of the local councils. For these reasons it may be hoped that the House of Lords will recognise the propriety of the alterations made in the bill as sent down by them to the Commons, and that this measure, so important for the military interests of India, may become law during the present Session.

DEPARTURES BY H.M.S. CROCODILE

The under-named officers were ordered to embark in H.M.S. Crocodile on Sept. 21, at Portsmouth:—

For Bombay—5th Dragoon Guards—Brigade Lieut-Col F W Hemming. 2nd Wilts—Lieut-Col C H S Kennedy. "I Battery R H A—Major E O Hay; Capt G H McLaughlin; Lieuts. S W Blacker, R J G Elkington, a F R Thomson. 45th Field Battery R A Sec Lieut C J D Frenth. 29th Field Battery, R A—Major H Burton, Capt H H Butler, Lieuts H L Reed, W Gilman, Sec Lieut E H Newman. 40th Field Battery, RA—Capt A H Hussey, Lieuts H R Palmer, R W Boger, Sec Lieut W C Symon. 45th Field Battery, RA—Major H A D Curtis, Capt A B Helgar, Lieuts W G H Manley, P W B Henning. Royal Artillery—Majors W Hanna, R A M Henn; Capts J M Burr, C H Ford; Lieuts C E Stewart, H E T Kelly, L L Hepper, H M Gackard, C C Noott; Sec Lieuts H D Foulkes, H T Wynter, B J M Locke, G T Brierley, G R H Nugent, G T Mair, A Thorp, C A Fisher, H T Hart; Riding Master J Trusler. Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major T A Dixon; Surg-Capts B L Mills, G B Stanistreet, 3rd Rifle Brigade—Major H J Fergusson. 2nd Royal Scots—Capt H S Versturme. Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt W B Leisham. R M L I—Lieut M F Harding. Royal Engineers—Lieut H B D Campbell. 2nd Scottish Rifles—Lieut F Murray. 2nd Essex—Lieut O G Godfrey-Faussett, Prob I S Corps—Lieut W H F Basevi. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders—Sec Lieut M W H Lindsay. 1st Norfolk—Sec Lieut P S Mathews. 2nd Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers—Sec Lieut E S Carey. 2nd Wilts—Sec Lieut E Evans. 2nd Durham L I—Sec Lieut W J Ainsworth. 2nd Oxford L I—Sec Lieut H W B Trench. 2nd Seaforth Highlanders—Sec Lieut K. W Arbuthnot. 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Sec Lieut A Elphinstone, 1st North Lancashire—Sec Lieut G Loch, Prob I S Corps—Sec Lieut J C C Angelo. 2nd Derby—Sec Lieut Knowles. Royal Engineers—Sec Lieut E A Tandy. 2nd Suffolk—Sec Lieut W J W Brackenbury. R C Chaplain—Rev A J Wallace. 2nd Highland L I—Wife of Capt C C Cavendish. 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers—Wife of Capt C S Scudamore, D S O. Army Veterinary Department—Wife of Vety. Capt W D Gunn. Royal Engineers—Wife of Capt E H Hemming, wife of Capt H Mullahy, wife of Lieut R A F Kingscote. 7th Dragoon Guards—Wife of Lieut E Witham Worcester Regiment—Wife of Capt E A Thomas. Royal Artillery—Wife of Capt C A L F Wilson.

For Malta—Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major G E Twiss. Royal Artillery—Lieut J H Hardcastle.

From Malta for Bombay—Prob I S Corps—Sec Lieut H J de B Barnett, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles—Sec Lieut A W F Knox.

THE COAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

The Home Secretary on the 21st ult. conferred with the Chief Constables of the counties affected by the strike of miners as to the retention of the military in their respective districts. It was reported yesterday that, in various ways, at meetings and from statements by the miners' officials, the feeling among the men in favour of some form of compromise was rapidly gaining strength. Objection is no longer offered to a partial resumption of work, and the desirability is being considered of another ballot to decide the question whether the Federation men shall be allowed, where opportunity offers, to work at the old rate of wages.

The result of the ballot declared at Nottingham on Sept. 15, was a practically unanimous decision against a reduction of 25 per cent. or arbitration. On the question whether the men should resume work at the old rate of wages where opportunity offered of doing so, the voting disclosed a large division of opinion. Over 60,000 voted for the proposition, and above 92,000 against it. The conference passed a resolution advising the men to remain firm, as the reduction sought by the employers was unwarrantable, but expressing readiness to return to work at the old rate of wages, and to discuss with the owners, in the interests of the coal trade, the necessity of a withdrawal of their demand. Only a few isolated cases of violence on the part of the strikers are reported.

It is calculated that six of our principal railway companies have already lost £1,200,000 through the coal strike.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the everworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Sept. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Thompson, BCS	Lt-Col W T Shone, DSO, ISC
Mr H Thompson, B	Major H Hay, ISC
Mr W Hughes, M	Capt G H H Couchman, DSO, Som L Inf
Mr H E M James, Bo CS	
Mr F G Selby, Bo	
Col A W L Anderson, M Inf	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H M O'Kelly, B, 1 mo	Capt J A Dealy, B, 6 mos
Mr F Trafford, B, 3 mos	Capt C H Morris, ISC, 3 mos
Mr A C Way, B, 7 mos	Lt R V Davidson, ISC, 5 days.
Mr W H King, B, 12 mos	Lt W C Black, ISC, 2 mos
Mr E G Fraser, B, 1 mo	Lt J J H B Eckford, ISC, till Feb 1, 1894
Mr C M Smith, M, 6 mos	Lt A R Barlton, ISC, 6 mos
Mr Ali Akbar, Bo, 12 mos	Lt W Scott, B Ord, 6 mos
Col A G Hammond, CB, VC, DSO, ISC, 2 mos	Bde-Surg-Lt-Col E A Birch, MD, B, 1 week
Col J G Fagan, ISC, 6 mos	Sub-Condr C Bowyer, Bo Ord
Lt-Col S R Rawlinson, ISC, 1 week	
Capt E A T Tudor, ISC, 4 mos	
Capt G H H Couchman, DSO, Som L Inf, 1 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E Ford, BCS	Lt-Col W T Shone, DSO, RE
Mr H W Reynolds, BCS	Lt-Col C W Walker, ISC
Sir W A A Stewart, Bart, B	Lt-Col J A Miley, ISC
Mr E Du Cane Smithe, B	Capt H H F Fagan, ISC
Mr G D Graham, B	Capt G W G Gate, ISC
Mr G Pirie, B	Capt G H H Couchman, DSO, Som L Inf
Mr J H A Tremenheere, BCS	Lt G T Widdicombe, ISC
Mr T Weir, MCS	Lt H M Grove, ISC
Mr G S Hooper, Bo	Lt P G Shewell, ISC
Mr P J Fitzgibbon, Bo	Lt P C Searle, ISC
Col F W Chatterton, B Inf	Lt E T Browne, M
Col T C Manderson, RE	Surg G E Money, B
Lt-Col C R MacGregor, DSO, ISC	Condr T Green, B

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services made by the Government in India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Colonels.—Major F G Maltby, Major H D Hutchinson, Major F R Ditmas, Major G H Elliott, Major J N Walker, Major S R Rawlinson, D S O.

To be Major.—Capt F P L White.

To be Captain.—Lieut E B Lang.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—To be Brigade-Surgeon, Lieut-Colonel.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col G Hutcheson, M D.

Madras Medical Establishment.—To be Surgeon Colonel.—Brigade Surgeon Lieut Col D F Bateman.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the following officer:—Col C C Campbell, D S O. The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Capt G H H Couchman, D S O, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Qrmr. General Intelligence Branch, vice Capt G V Burrows, resigned; Capt C de C Hamilton, R A, to be a Staff Captain, R A, vice Capt J R K L Heyland, deceased. The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Governor of Bombay:—Lieut Col T Harris, half pay, to be Military Secretary, vice Colonel F W Rhodes, D S O, resigned.

Erratum.—The date of rank of Surgeon Col R Bowman, Bombay Medical Establishment, is Feb 26, 1893, and not as stated in the "London Gazette" of June 27, 1893.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first fifty-six places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended.—

C A Silberrad	3232	W P Barton	1703
J C Twidell	2583	F L J Williamson	1666
H P Tollinton	2318	R Humphreys	1648
W J E Lupton	2216	R W G Marshall	1631
F D Simpson	2195	M L Waring	1619
F T Dixon	2144	H S Rix	1600
E Lister	2133	P J Mead	1596
J A G Wales	2117	W A Hirst	1595
J P Vaughan	2110	G F Keatinge	1548
M Smither	2089	H C Barnes	1542
N Macmichael	2053	A Thompson	1533
R F Austin	2053	A H Cuming	1501
E Danks	2046	A Edgington	1493
A E Rigg	2001	R G M'Kerron	1489
R A Mant	1987	E A Estcourt	1487
W H Webb	1875	W E K Hare	1470
B J Dalal	1867	H T Morgan	1460
R G Pantin	1861	G A Jones	1457
W F Kilton, jun.	1853	R C H Moss-King	1451
W B Cotton	1842	F S P Swann	1447
J G Burn	1800	E H Ashworth	1445
B Wood	1793	A H A Simcox	1443
H Walmsley	1784	D Weston	1432
C R Roper	1737	E L Sale	1421
E S Lloyd	1730	D H Kingsford	1420
T Emerson	1723	W Fraser	1409
W C Shepherd	1716	F A Coleridge	1396
A G Cooke	1715	C H J O'N Conroy	1375

Civil Service Commission, Sept. 18.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—C J Barlow, H S F Niblett, E H Dyke, V A Tisdall, F W Fisher, to President, additional, for a course of study at R N College (Sept 30).

Commanders—R S Lowry, E A Simons, R E Berkley, J P Montgomery, and A Hanson, to President, additional, for a course of study at R N College (Sept 30).

Lieutenants—J A Cowell, to Imogene, in command (Sept 17); R Sullivan, Polyphemus (Sept 17); J Steele (A), to Rodney (Oct 4); H C Boyle, to Ruby (Sept 4); C E Anson, to Endymion (N) (Sept 19); L F C Jackson (N), to Grafton (Sept 21); O H Daniel to Dolphin (N), S Sladen, to Albacore (N), (Sept 20); H L Mawbey, to Excellent, additional, J Prowse, to Royal Sovereign (Sept 3); G S Hockin, to President, additional (Sept 16).

Midshipmen—H May H E Hillman, W H Grieve, and N M Lewis, to Active (all Oct 14); A M Loxley, to Active (Sept 18); W W Fisher, G C Echlin, R D Rntherford, C D C Raikes, and A G Warren, to Calypso (all Oct 14); G M Keane and R L Crichton to Volage (both Oct 14); J U Farie, to Victory, additional (Sept 13); H W Osburn, to Ruby (Oct 14).

Staff-Commander—J R W Quinn, to Blenheim (Sept 19).

Staff Engineer—G Elbrow, to Polyphemus, undated.

Engineers—W Monkhouse, to Vernon, additional, E W Rodet, to Melampus (both Sept 15); G T Goodall, to Polyphemus; C W Eyre, to Galatea; F P Smith, to Dolphin (Sept 18).

Assistant Engineers—J Mountifield, J B Huddy, and W M Waayman, to President, additional, for R N C (Sept 30).

Assistant-Engineers—H W L Cocks, probationary, to Collingwood (Sept 15); H C Anstey L J Watson, T J Morgan, P W P Bluett, W S Hill, G W Baldwin, S P Ferguson, H F Bell, J B Hewitt, J Legate, P C W Howe, H Evans, J A Little, W L Moore, F E Lamb, and G N Leslie, to President, additional, for R N C (Sept 30); W P Legate, to Polyphemus (undated). Last seventeen probationary.

Surgeons.—E D Minter, to Pembroke (Aug 27); G A Dreaper, to Polyphemus; J H Dawe, to Dolphin; E M Dobinson, to Imogene; E E P Tindall, to Martin (Sept 20).

Chaplains—Rev W W Nicholson, to Camperdown; Rev J W Longrigg, to Thunderer (Sept 21).

Paymaster—R B Marwood, to Dolphin (Sept 22).

AssistantPaymasters—H Horniman, to Euphrates (Sept 18); W J L Scriven, to Duke of Wellington (Oct 10).

Gunners—S Crosscombe, to Sappho (Sept 9); R J Sweet, to Mariner (Sept 9); A Greening, to Wildfire (Sept 13); F J M Johnson, to Revenge (Sept 13); J Curtis, to Leander (Sept 14); E Collis, to Glatton (Oct 2); S Hopes, to Urgent (Sept 14); R Roulton, to Cambrian (Sept 14); H Mitchell, to Mutine (Sept 14); W J Harris, to Boscawen; E J Hadley, to Polyphemus; R Giles, to Polyphemus; Q D D H B Howell, to Vernon.

Boatswains—J H Betts (a) to Lion (Sept 16); W H Burgess, to Narcissus, Q D D (Sept 12); J H Swain (a), to Dolphin Q D D; F Minto (a), to Duke of Wellington; A G Collis, additional, to Pembroke.

Carpenters—W Westlake, to Northumberland; G H Porter, to Hibernia; J G Haines, to Orion; J S Broad, to Phaeton (all Sept 12); M Byrne, to Invincible; S Cross, to Devastation (both Sept 15).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Sept 15 1893—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870—Staff Commander J B Walker has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Captain (Sept 5).

Sept 15—Royal Marine Light Infantry.—The following officers have been placed on the Retired List, at their own request:—Lieut-Col E Poole, Major A M E Hayes.

Sept 16—Staff Surgeon J Wilson, M A M D, has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet.

Postage-stamp collectors, a Paris correspondent says, may be interested to hear that a new postage stamp will shortly be issued, and there is a good prospect of its becoming very rare at no distant date. The French Government has just created, as an experiment only, a postal service by camel express in the French territories of Obock and the Somali coast. In connection with this service, a special provisional stamp will be issued, the value being five francs. The new stamp is triangular, like the old Cape of Good Hope vignettes. In the centre is a "mehari" or racing camel, in the background a desert landscape. Around are inscriptions in three languages—Abyssinian, Arabic, and French—mentioning the year of issue and the name of the colony. The weight allowed will be 50 grammes. Later on, if the experiment be satisfactory, a further issue of stamps will be made, the values ranging from two to fifty francs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Felbridge, 1,336 tons, captain J Cowie, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,482 tons, Captain W H Hill, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

The City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, cleared yesterday for Liveopool via Karach, with a general cargo, and Mrs Morris and two children as cabin passengers for Perim.

The s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 6th September via Singapore, with a cargo of timber and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs R Stewart & Co.

The s s Altmore, 1,297 tons, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from London (30th August,) via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr H H Sheffield as a cabin passenger from London and ten deck from Karachi. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

The s s Tannadice, 1,408 tons, Captain C J Habekost, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Mauritius (25th September) with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers:—Mr A Meeajan, Mr Mrs and Miss Sefton, Messrs Hassen, Batchoo, Ebrahim, Mr Mamode, Mr and Mrs Ally, Mr C Durnisee, Mr M A Lockat, Mr K Hashamkhan, and 62 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Jooseb.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following information has been received from the Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited:—

The red buoy over Mormugao Rock will be replaced by 1st October 1893, weather permitting.

Red light will be also shown nightly from end of breakwater on and after that date.

The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Aden, on the 19th September:—

Aden Light Vessel.

On the 15th of November 1893, the light vessel moored off Ras Morbat, Aden Harbour, will be removed for repairs and will be replaced by a temporary light vessel exhibiting a fixed white light at an elevation of 34 feet above the sea, and visible in clear weather from a distance of eight miles.

The vessel will be painted red and will show a red ball at the mast head.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—October 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Alpine	1348	Walker	Antwerp, &c.	15-10	F Muir
B	City of Dundee	2612	Halley	Livpl	12-10	Sir C Forbes
E	Braunfels	1923	Tegge	Karachi	12-10	Glade & Co
F	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden	12-10	A Simeon
G	Sir Lancelot	886	Brebner	Mauritius	12-10	V Ebraim
K	Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugar	10-10	Shprd &Co
N	Altmore	1297	Watson	Not fixed		T Morrison &Co

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvi	10-10	Shepd & Co
Sabarmati	523	Adam	Manglore	9-10	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	London	18-10	J Mackintosh
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Marseilles & Genoa		19-10	Barboro
4	Sutra	1416	Senate	China	12-10	Barboro
5	Ravenna	1915	Browne	China	18-10	P & O Co
7	Tannadice	1408	Habekost	Not fixed		H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Saturday 7th October 1893.

Vessels	Tons	Date	Agent
R I M S Lawrence	90275	10-10	Indian Marine
S S Tadri	64 tons		Shepherd & Co
Karli	69 tons		Shepherd & Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, Sept 6.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Felbridge s	Cowie	Karachi,

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Dundee, Halley, for Liverpool via Karachi

" Chupra, Hill, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, for Karachi via K Coast

" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi

" Altmore, for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk

" Siam, for Aden

" Ellora, for Coast and Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From
5	Maharani s	Elliot	Rangoon, Sept 29.
	Rudesheimer s	Lintig	Hamburg, Aug 5.
	Japan s	Packham	Bombay, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5.—Steamers Nadir, Goa, City of Cambridge and Maharaja; ships Khyber and Avoca.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 3.

Baker, Capt, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavly, from leave, from Ceylon

October 4.

Peile, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona

October 7.

Monteith, Major, Bo, D A A G Mhow, on leave, from Mhow

October 8.

Bellew, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Mallins, Surgn-Major, Ms, 1st L H S, from leave, from England,

Coke, Capt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on duty, from England.

Davidson, Lieut, 17th Bengal Infty, from furlough, from England

Chaplin, Lt, 8th Bengal Cavly, from furlough, from England

Scott, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, from furlough, from England

Campbell, 2nd Lt, Burmah, 1st D of C L I, on duty, from England

Heyden, Capt, Bengal, W Ridge, to rejoin, from Simla

McVean, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Manchester Regt, on duty, from Ireland

Sir Grogan, Bart, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England

Younghusband, Capt, Bengal, 14th Lanc, from leave, from England

Keating, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, from Aldershot

Waldron, Capt Bengal, 16th Cavly, on leave, from Meanmir

Benton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Quetta

Monteith, Major, Bo, 7th Lanc, from furlough, from England

Bolton, Lt, Bo, 13th Infty, on leave, from England

Richardson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 18th Lanc, on leave, from England

Banbury, Lt, Ms, on leave, from England

Mottee, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from England

Bedford, Allen, Major, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, on leave, from England

Harly, Lt-Col, Bengal, The Buff, on leave, from England

October 9.

Kelly-Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Dalhousie

Roberts, Lieut Ms, R E, on duty, from Bangalore

Preston, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Madras

Fagan, Lt, Bengal, 1st Punjab Infty, from furlough, from Aoottabad

Phillips, Lt, Bengal, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles, on duty, from Abottabad

Stenson, Lt, Bengal, Comt, on furlough, from Jhansi

Stewart, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars on leave, from Umballa

Bland, Lt, Bengal, 5th Fusirs, on leave, from Murree

Shorston, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa

Brooke, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow,

Stewart, 2nd Lt, Bo, Attached Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Poona

Wise, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Derby Regt, on leave, from Umballa

DEPARTURES—October 8.

Newell, Capt, Bengal, D R O, from leave, to Lucknow

Wilson, Bde-Surn-Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Karachi

October 9.

Francis, Capt, Bo, D A A G, off leave, to Deolalee

Tidy, Major, Bo, N Lanc Regt, off leave, to Deolalee

Davidson, Lt, Bengal, 17th Infy, on furlough, to Agra

Chaplin, Lt, Bengal, 8th Cavy, on furlough, to Allahabad

Campbell, 2nd Lt, Ms, Burmah, 1st Duke of Con L I, to join, to Mandalay

Younghusband, Capt, Bengal, 14th Lanc, from leave, to Jullunder

Coke, Capt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad

Hill, Lt, Bo, 20th Infy, off leave, to Nasirabad

Bonbury, Lt, Ms, from leave, to Madras

Mottee, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Fyzabad

Harley, Lt-Col, Bengal, The Buff, from leave, to Jullundur

Bedford, Allen, Major, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, from leave, from Edwardesabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th October.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, Tuesday, 10th instant 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Wednesday, 11th instant 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and squad drill.

Friday, 13th instant 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

To-day, Tuesday, 10th instant 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Friday, 13th instant 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th October.

1. Officers and Non-Commissioned officers not below the rank of serjeant who may wish to join the Bombay Revolver Club, are requested to send their names in to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be practice at Tent pegging on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be sword drill at the Town Hall, for all members at 5-30 o'clock this evening.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICES.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 1oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dyes. Write for Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Sh[illing]

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.

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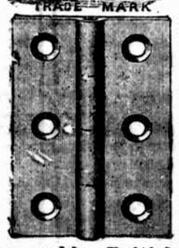

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Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

HARDY BROS., Practical Anglers, Inventors, and Manufacturers, Alnwick, ENGLAND.

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

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THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE AND EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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KURRACHEE... MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.

COCHIN, CALICUT, TELLICHERRY ..... MESSRS. PRICE, LESLIE & CO.

COLOMBO ..... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 53ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application t

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Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants." IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

The Patent "OCTOPUS" ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

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FACTS

Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, In 3d. Packets And 6d. Is. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED

ALSO "GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER. BLOCK, BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

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BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS.

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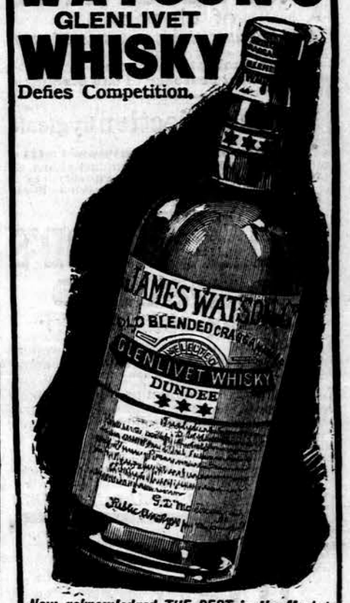

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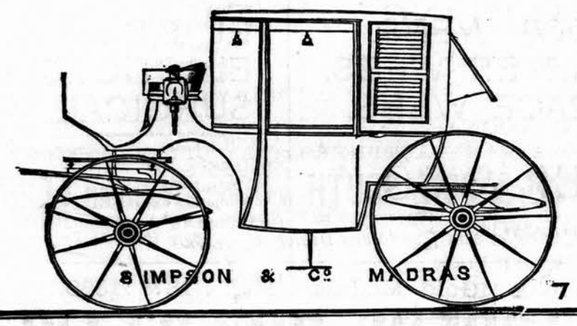

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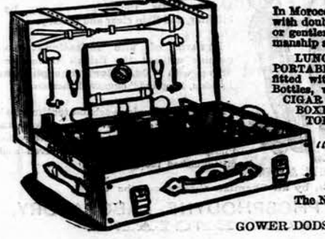

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